

Forum Transregionale Studien

Programm und Fellows
Program and Fellows
2022/2023

Forum
Transregionale
Studien

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Forum Transregionale Studien

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Das Forum Transregionale Studien

Das Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin ist eine bundesweit aufgestellte Plattform zur Förderung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit von Wissenschaftler:innen unterschiedlicher Expertise und Perspektive zu globalen Fragen.

Prozesse von Globalisierung und Digitalisierung verbinden, entgrenzen und fragmentieren Gesellschaften und die Welt. Sie stellen Herausforderungen an die Wissenschaften dar, an die vorherrschenden Narrative und die Ordnung des Wissens selbst. Wissen wird weiterhin vorwiegend in Disziplinen, in national und regional organisierten Wissenssystemen, unter partikularen Bedingungen, in verschiedenen Sprachen produziert und in jeweils spezifische Öffentlichkeiten vermittelt.

Transregionale Studien verfolgen einen offenen Ansatz: Sie konfrontieren, verbinden und übersetzen unterschiedliche Perspektiven zu globalen und lokalen Forschungsfragen. Das Forum wird durch seine Mitglieder und die Vielfalt ihrer Forschungskompetenzen und Netzwerke konstituiert. Es ist der Stärkung der Regionalstudien und dem Prinzip nicht-hierarchischer Forschung verpflichtet. Es bietet Raum zum Austausch über wissenschaftspolitische, -epistemologische und -ethische Fragen, entwickelt Infrastrukturen und Formate, die es erlauben, transregionale Forschungsideen und -vorhaben zu erproben, umzusetzen und zu kommunizieren.

Das Forum schafft Wissenschaftler:innen Freiräume der themenspezifischen Zusammenarbeit, um ihre Forschungsideen und -vorhaben in transregionaler Verknüpfung zu erproben und zu entwickeln. Im Sinne des Grundsatzes »Forschen mit, statt Forschen über« beruft das Forum Wissenschaftler:innen aus aller Welt als Fellows, engagiert sich mit Partnern aus Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen in- und außerhalb Berlins in Forschungsprogrammen, -projekten und Initiativen und entwickelt Formate transregionaler Wissenschaftskommunikation.

Das Forum verfügt über Erfahrungen, Netzwerke und eine Infrastruktur für die Organisation von internationalen Forschungsgruppen und -programmen. Darüber hinaus unterstützt die Wissenschaftskommunikation des Forums die

The Berlin-based Forum Transregionale Studien is a research organization for the promotion of cross-border cooperation between scholars of different expertise and perspectives on global issues.

Processes of globalization and digitalization connect, unbind, and fragment societies and the world. They pose challenges to the sciences, to prevailing narratives, and to the order of knowledge itself. Knowledge continues to be produced predominantly in disciplines, in nationally and regionally organized knowledge systems, under particular conditions, in different languages, and communicated to specific publics in each case.

Transregional studies take an open approach: they confront, connect, and translate different perspectives on global and local research issues. The Forum is constituted by its members and the diversity of their expertise and networks. It is committed to strengthening area studies and the principle of non-hierarchical research. It offers space for exchange on questions of science policy, epistemology, and ethics, and develops infrastructures and formats that allow research ideas and projects to be tested, implemented, and communicated in and across the limits of areas or disciplines.

The Forum creates space for scholars to collaborate on specific topics in order to test and develop their research ideas and projects in a transregional way. In the spirit of the principle "research with, instead of research on", the Forum appoints researchers from all over the world as fellows, engages in research programs, projects and initiatives with partners from universities and research institutions in and outside of Berlin, and develops formats of transregional scientific communication.

The Forum has experience, networks, and an infrastructure for organizing international research groups and research programs. In addition, the Forum's academic communication supports scholars in testing and developing their research questions in exchange with others, translating ideas and research results, and sharing them with different publics.

Wissenschaftler:innen dabei, ihre Forschungsfragen im Austausch mit anderen zu testen und zu entwickeln, Ideen und Forschungsergebnisse zu übersetzen und in verschiedene Öffentlichkeiten zu vermitteln.

Mit seiner Arbeit trägt das Forum zu einer Neubestimmung der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften unter den Bedingungen des 21. Jahrhunderts bei. Seine Programme und Initiativen reagieren auf weltweite Verflechtungen und Fragmentierungen, die gestiegene Mobilität von Menschen und Ideen, aber auch auf neue Grenzziehungen und die wachsende Bedeutung von regionenspezifischem Wissen für eine Reorientierung in der Welt in Zeiten von Krisen und Kriegen sowie für die Pluralisierung nationaler Kanons und Curricula.

Forschungsprogramme, Fellows und Initiativen

Mit seinen Forschungsprogrammen setzt das Forum längerfristige inhaltliche Schwerpunkte. Sie sind ein zentrales Format des Forums, mit dem kollegartige internationale Forscher:innengruppen gebildet werden, um ein Themenfeld über einen Zeitraum von drei, fünf oder mehr Jahren zu verfolgen. Programme werden in der Regel von Kollegien geleitet, die sich aus Wissenschaftler:innen unterschiedlicher Institutionen und Länder zusammensetzen. Im Rahmen der Forschungsprogramme beruft das Forum Postdoktorand:innen aus aller Welt als Fellows. Die Fellowships eröffnen den Wissenschaftler:innen Freiräume zur Arbeit an ihren selbstbestimmten Forschungsprojekten. Die Einbettung der Fellowships in Forschungsprogramme ermöglicht den Austausch und die gemeinsame Forschung in interdisziplinären Gruppen. Im Zusammenhang der Forschungsprogramme können durch Ideen von Fellows neue Projekte entstehen, die am Forum im Rahmen der bestehenden Programme oder an Partnereinrichtungen durchgeführt werden. Wesentliche Elemente des wissenschaftlichen Programms werden durch die Fellows gestaltet. Entsprechend ihres fachlichen Hintergrunds werden sie an Universitäten und Forschungsein-

Through its work, the Forum contributes to the reorientation of the social sciences and humanities under the conditions of the 21st century. Its programs and initiatives respond to global interconnections and fragmentations, the increased mobility of people and ideas, but also to new border demarcations and the growing importance of region-specific knowledge for a reorientation in the world as well as for the pluralization of national canons and curricula.

Research Programs, Fellows and Initiatives

With its research programs, the Forum sets longer-term thematic priorities. They are a central format of the Forum, with which collegial international groups of researchers are formed to pursue a thematic area over a period of three, five, or more years. Programs are usually led by collegia composed of scholars from different institutions and countries. As part of the research programs, the Forum appoints postdoctoral fellows from around the world. The fellowships give the scholars the freedom to work on their own research projects. Embedding the fellowships in research programs enables exchange and joint research in interdisciplinary groups. In the context of the research programs, ideas from fellows may give rise to new projects that are carried out at the Forum within the framework of existing programs or at partner institutions. Essential elements of the programs are designed by the fellows. According to their disciplinary background, they are connected to universities and research institutions in Berlin or other European cities.

Since March 2020, the Forum has also experimented with non-resident or sur place fellowships, where fellows stay on-site for all or part of their fellowship and are involved in the joint work of the programs through virtual forms of collaboration. Research programs are organized by the Forum's office. After successful work, they may continue at other institutions. They can also remain connected to the Forum, for exam-

richtungen in Berlin oder anderen europäischen Städten angebunden. Seit März 2020 experimentiert das Forum auch mit Non-Resident- oder Sur-Place-Fellowships, bei denen die Fellows ihr gesamtes oder einen Teil ihres Fellowships nicht in Berlin, sondern an einem anderen Ort forschen und über virtuelle Formen der Zusammenarbeit in die gemeinsame Arbeit der Programme eingebunden sind. Forschungsprogramme werden von der Geschäftsstelle des Forums organisiert. Nach erfolgreicher Arbeit können sie an anderen Einrichtungen weitergeführt werden. Sie können dem Forum verbunden bleiben, etwa über den Zugang zu seinen Formaten, Infrastrukturen und Netzwerken.

Das Forum entwickelt und beteiligt sich an Initiativen, die auf neue Herausforderungen in der Forschung reagieren. Initiativen sind zumeist in institutionellen Partnerschaften konstituiert, in denen spezifische Kompetenzen und Erfahrungen für ein Projekt gebündelt werden. Initiativen können zu Forschungsprogrammen oder mittel- bis längerfristigen Kooperationen oder auch neuen Institutionen führen. Eine Initiative aus dem Jahr 2015 war die Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative, die sich zu dem Forschungsprogramm PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe entwickelt hat. Eine andere ist die gemeinsam mit der Universität Duisburg-Essen und dem KWI Essen im Jahr 2017 begründete AKADEMIE IM EXIL, zu deren Trägerkreis seit 2019 auch die Freie Universität Berlin gehört. Seit 2020 ist das Forum gemeinsam mit sieben Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen aus Deutschland und Tunesien am Aufbau und der Entwicklung des Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) an der Université de Tunis beteiligt. »Europäische Zeiten/ European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe« (EU-TIM) ist ein Forschungskolleg der Europa-Universität Viadrina, der Universität Potsdam und des Forum Transregionale Studien, das im April 2021 seine Arbeit aufgenommen hat.

ple through access to its formats, infrastructures, and networks.

The Forum develops and participates in initiatives that respond to new questions and challenges. Initiatives are usually constituted in institutional partnerships that combine specific and complementary competencies and experiences into a project. Initiatives can lead to research programs or to medium to long-term cooperation and consortia or even new institutions. One initiative from 2015 was the Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative, which evolved into the research program PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe, that started a new project on "War, Migration, and Memory" in 2022. Another initiative is the ACADEMY IN EXILE, which was founded in 2017 together with the University of Duisburg-Essen and KWI Essen in response to the attacks on or crisis of academic and civil freedoms in many countries. In 2019, Freie Universität Berlin joined as an institutional partner of the AIE. In 2020, the Forum, together with seven universities and research institutions from Germany and Tunisia, participated in establishing the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) at the Université de Tunis. "Europäische Zeiten/ European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe" (EU-TIM) is a new research college of the European University Viadrina, the University of Potsdam, and the Forum Transregionale Studien, whose work started in April 2021.

Programme, Fellows und Projekte am Forum

Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven erforscht **EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME)** die Verflechtungen und Grenzziehungen zwischen und in Europa und dem Nahen Osten. Einem Denken in Gegensätzen und Dichotomien hält EUME die offene Debatte um Rezeptions- und Übersetzungsprozesse, geteilte historische Vermächtnisse, sowie die Mobilität von Personen und Ideen entgegen. EUME bietet Wissenschaftler:innen aus dem Nahen Osten einen Diskussionsraum zur Neubestimmung grundlegender Fragen von Politik, Gesellschaft und Staatsbürgerschaft. In Verbindung zu EUME werden am Forum zwei langfristige Projekte durchgeführt, die durch den Europäischen Forschungsrat (ERC) gefördert werden und die sich mit syrischen Gefängnisnarrativen (**SYRASP**) und Fragen der Restitution bzw. Ent- oder Aneignung von Kulturgütern (**BEYONDREST**) beschäftigen.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe adressiert aktuelle Entwicklungen in der Ukraine und Osteuropa in ihren historischen, kulturellen und sozialen Kontexten. Es vernetzt Forschungsexpertise in Berlin, Brandenburg und darüber hinaus. »**Krieg, Migration und Erinnerung**« ist das Thema einer neuen **Prisma-Ukraina-Forscher:innengruppe**, an der Wissenschaftler:innen in der Ukraine und an Orten ihrer Flucht gemeinsam zu Fragen historischer Umbrüche und der Resilienz pluraler Gesellschaften arbeiten. Ein zweites Projekt erprobt eine partizipatorische und mehrsprachige Wissenschaftskommunikation.

re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe ist ein Programm zu Rechtsstaatlichkeit und Demokratie in Europa, das gemeinsam mit Democracy Reporting International durchgeführt und von der Stiftung Mercator finanziert wird. Es fördert den europaweiten, kollegialen, grenzen- und länderüberschreitenden Austausch von Rechtspraktiker:innen und -wissenschaftler:innen über das Verfassungsrecht und seine Werte.

Programs, Fellows and Projects at the Forum

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME) addresses key concepts, premises, and issues that link and divide Europe and the Middle East. The program provides space for open debates on processes of reception and translation, as well as on fragmented and shared historical legacies, and on the mobility of people and ideas between Europe and the Middle East. EUME offers space for researchers from and of the Middle East to redefine questions of politics, society, and citizenship in times of upheaval. In association with EUME, two long-term projects that are funded by the European Research Council (ERC) and address Syrian prison narratives (**SYRASP**) and questions of restitution, heritage, (dis-)possession and the politics of knowledge (**BEYONDREST**) are being carried out at the Forum.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe opens up new horizons for researching current developments in Ukraine and (Eastern) Europe and their historical, cultural, and social conditions. It integrates research expertise in Berlin, Brandenburg and beyond. “**War, Migration and Memory**” is the topic of a new **research group of the program**, in which scholars from and in Ukraine and at places of their flight work together on questions of historical upheaval and the resilience of plural societies, and on the ways war and forced displacements impact and change memory, history and social cohesion. A second project is testing participatory and multilingual science communication.

re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe is a joint program of the Forum and Democracy Reporting International, supported by Stiftung Mercator. re:constitution engages in strengthening the the rule of law and democracy in the European Union by analysis, a fellowship program, and promoting exchange between jurists and law practitioners on constitutional law and its values.



»Women and a Multiplicity of Life Forms in El Meya's Paintings« - Interview with El Meya by Katarzyna Fałęcka, TRAF0 - Blog for Transregional Research, 26.4.2022, <https://trafo.hypotheses.org/35196>; #MECAM #Aesthetics&Cultural Practice

Verbundene Programme

Zukunftsphilologie: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship wurde von 2010 bis 2013 als Forschungsprogramm mit einem Fellowship-Programm, Winterakademien und Seminaren am Forum entwickelt. Es will zu einer Neubewertung des Kanons textbezogener Wissenschaft beitragen und bisher marginalisierte präkoloniale Philologien und Wissenschaft aus Asien, Afrika, dem Nahen Osten und Europa neu in den Blick nehmen. Seit 2014 wird ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE an der Freien Universität Berlin weitergeführt. Das Programm bleibt dem Netzwerk des Forums verbunden und nutzt einige seiner Formate und Infrastrukturen. Im Zentrum der Aktivitäten des Programms steht seit 2014 die Zeitschrift *Philological Encounters*.

4A Laboratory (4A_Lab) ist das Nachfolgeprogramm des am Forum entwickelten Forschungsprogramms ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES und CAHIM (Connecting Art Histories in the Museum). 4A_Lab möchte einen Dialog zwischen Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Anthropologie/Ethnologie und Ästhetik bzw. ästhetischen Praktiken initiieren. Es erforscht transkulturelle Dynamiken im Bereich materieller Kulturen bzw. musealer und sozialer Praktiken und Repräsentationen. Das Programm ist eine Kooperation des Kunst-

Connected Programs

Zukunftsphilologie: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship was a research program at the Forum from 2010 to 2013 that included a fellowship program, winter academies, and seminars. It aimed to contribute to a reevaluation of the canon of text-related research and to take a new look at precolonial philologies and research from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe that have been marginalized until now. Since 2014, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has continued its work at Freie Universität Berlin and remains part of the Forum's network and uses some of its formats and infrastructures. At the center of the program's activities is the periodical *Philological Encounters*.

4A Laboratory (4A_Lab) is the follow-up program of the former research program ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES that was developed at and remains connected to the Forum. 4A_Lab seeks to initiate a dialogue between art history, archaeology, anthropology/ethnology, and aesthetics/aesthetic practices. It explores transcultural dynamics in aesthetic practices and material cultures, as well as in social practices and their representations in museums and elsewhere. The program is a cooperation between the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz and the



Nassim Mehran »Normalization of Violence Against Women in Iran«, TRAFO - Blog for Transregional Research, 26.9.2022, <https://trafo.hypotheses.org/41104>; Graffiti des Mottos der Proteste »Women, Life, Freedom«. Quelle: Twitter @sanazazz

historischen Instituts in Florenz und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz und in Partnerschaft mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und dem Forum Transregionale Studien verbunden.

Initiativen

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL (AiE)** ist eine gemeinsame Initiative des Forums, der Universität Duisburg-Essen und des Kulturwissenschaftlichen Instituts in Essen. Die **AKADEMIE** wurde 2017 mit Mitteln der VolkswagenStiftung begründet, um gefährdeten Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld der »Academics for Peace« aus der Türkei eine Plattform zu bieten, um ihre Forschungen im Exil fortzusetzen. 2018 ist die Freie Universität Berlin in den Kreis der Trägereinrichtungen der **AKADEMIE** hinzugekommen. In der Zwischenzeit hat sie sich für Wissenschaftler:innen anderer Ländern geöffnet, die von massiven Einschränkungen bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten betroffen sind. 2021 wurde ein Afghanistan-Programm initiiert. Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** strebt an, die spezifischen Expertisen der Wissenschaftler:innen im Exil in die deutsche Forschungslandschaft einzubringen.

Seit 2020 ist das Forum mit sieben weiteren Partnern aus Deutschland und Tunesien an dem

Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, and is done in partnership with the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Initiatives

ACADEMY IN EXILE (AiE) has been founded as joint initiative of the Universität Duisburg-Essen, the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen (KWI), and the Forum Transregionale Studien. The **AiE** is supported by the Volkswagen Foundation and offers scholars at risk a platform to continue their research in exile. The **AiE** started in 2017 with fellowships for "Academics for Peace" from Turkey. In 2018, Freie Universität Berlin joined the group of supporting institutions of the **ACADEMY**. In the meantime, it has opened up to scholars in other countries affected by massive restrictions on civil and academic freedoms. In 2021, an Afghanistan program was initiated. The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** aims to bring the specific expertise of scholars in exile into the German research landscape.

In 2020, the **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** in Tunisia was founded with the support of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Université de Tunis as a new institute



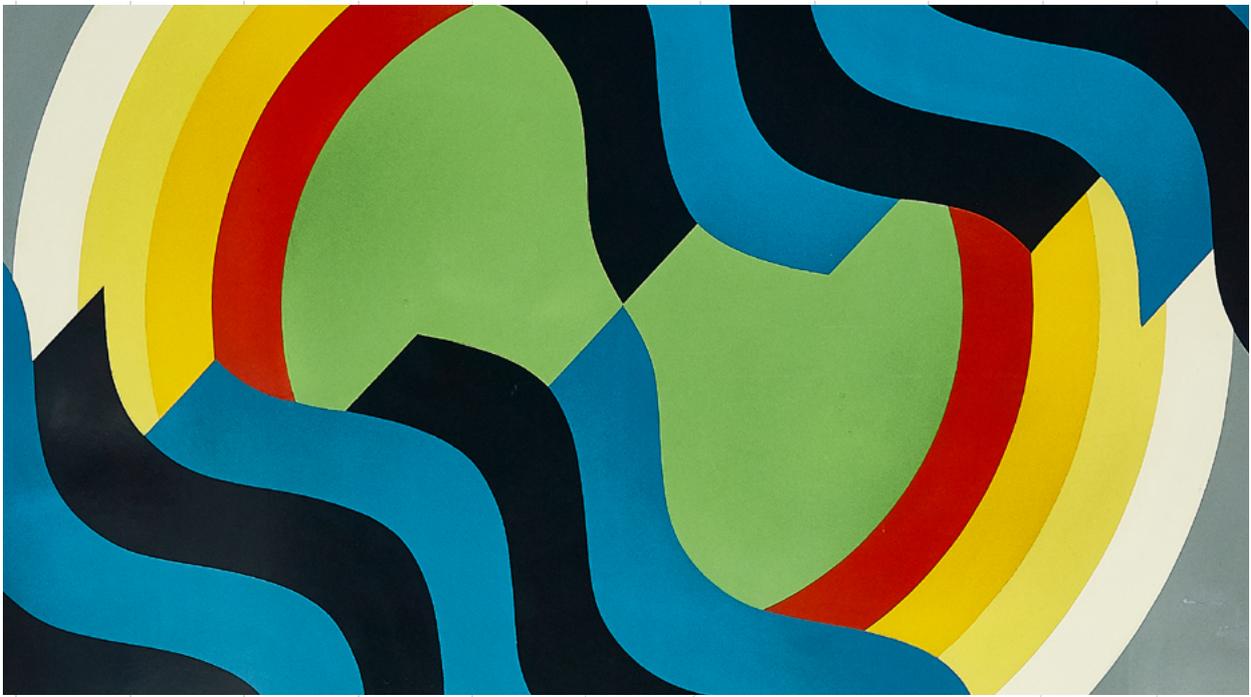
Philipp Hindahl, »I'm Staying in Ukraine to Understand what is Happening« - Interview with Artist Alevtina Kakhidze, in: TRaFO - Blog for Transregional Research, 17.03.2022, <https://trafo.hypotheses.org/34194>; artwork by Alevtina Kakhidze

Aufbau und der Arbeit des **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** in Tunesien beteiligt. Unter dem Leitthema »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity« widmet sich MECAM der Forschung zu ästhetischen und kulturellen Praktiken, Ungleichheit und Mobilität, Erinnerung und Gerechtigkeit, Ressourcen und Nachhaltigkeit, Identitäten und Überzeugungen. Das Zentrum ist an der Universität de Tunis angesiedelt. Neben dem Forum zählen zu den Partnern des MECAM-Konsortiums in Deutschland die Philipps-Universität Marburg, die Universität Leipzig und das GIGA - German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg; alle sind Mitgliedseinrichtungen des Forums. Als regionale Partner fungieren, neben der Universität de Tunis, die Universität de Sfax in Tunesien sowie weitere Partner aus Marokko und dem Libanon.

Seit April 2021 nimmt das Forschungskolleg **Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** Narrative von Zeit und Raum, Wahrnehmungen von alt und neu, Ost und West, von Konflikten und Revolutionen sowie von verflochtenen und konkurrierenden Vergangenheits- und Zukunftsvisionen in Zeiten des Umbruchs in den Blick. EUTIM umfasst drei Arbeitsschwerpunkte. An der Europa-Universität Viadrina wird die Frage von Zeitlichkeit(en) aus kultur- und

for regional and transregional research. Under the guiding theme "Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity", MECAM is dedicated to exploring questions of aesthetic and cultural practices, inequality and mobility, memory and justice, resources and sustainability, and identities and beliefs. The center is based at the Université de Tunis. In addition to the Forum, the MECAM consortium's partners in Germany include Philipps-Universität Marburg, the University of Leipzig, and the GIGA - German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg; all are member institutions of the Forum. Regional partners include the Université de Tunis, the Université de Sfax, and the Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) in Tunisia, as well as other partners from Morocco and Lebanon.

Since April 2021, the research projet **Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** investigates narratives of time and space, perceptions of old and new, East and West, conflicts and revolutions, and intertwined and competing visions of the past and the future in times of upheaval, based on experiences in the societies of Central and Eastern Europe. EUTIM comprises three main areas of work. At the European University Viadrina, the question of temporalities is examined from a cultural and historical



Mohamed Melehi (1936–2020). Composition, 1978, cellulose cutting on panel, 110 x 100 cm. Image courtesy of Barjeel Art Foundation, Sharjah. Used for the EUME workshop »The Literary 1980s in the Middle East and North Africa: Towards A Transregional History of the Present«, 29 June to 1 July, 2022, Berlin, Forum Transregionale Studien |

geschichtswissenschaftlicher Perspektive untersucht, etwa am Beispiel von Vorstellungen des »Stillstands« während des Kalten Kriegs oder von unterschiedlichen Temporalitäten nach dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs. An der Universität Potsdam befasst sich eine literaturwissenschaftliche Nachwuchsforscher:innengruppe mit Künsten, in denen Ungleichzeitigkeiten aufmerksam bebildert und vertextet wurden. Das Forum ist für den Bereich transregionale Wissenschaftskommunikation verantwortlich, die Formen des gemeinsamen Arbeitens ermöglicht, Transferprozesse arrangiert, Forschungsstandpunkte und -ergebnisse disseminiert und EUTIM transregional vernetzt.

Formate und Veranstaltungen

Wissenschaftler:innen brauchen Freiräume und soziale Infrastrukturen, die ihnen Zugänge zu Forschungsressourcen und den freien Austausch von Argumenten, Ideen, Expertise und Standpunkten ermöglichen. Das Forum bietet ihnen die Möglichkeit, ihre Forschungsfragen im Rahmen von Forschungsprogrammen, Transregionalen Akademien, Workshops und Seminaren in transregionalen Verbindungen zu diskutieren, weiterzuentwickeln und sich zu vernetzen.

perspective, for example, using ideas of “standstill” during the Cold War or of different temporalities after the fall of the Iron Curtain. At the University of Potsdam, a group of young researchers in literary studies is concerned with the arts in which inequalities have been attentively visualized and put into text. The Forum is responsible for the transregional scholarly communication, which facilitates forms of joint work, arranges transfer processes, disseminates research standpoints and results, and networks EUTIM.

Formats and Academic Events

Scholars need open spaces and social infrastructures that allow them access to research resources and the free exchange of arguments, ideas, expertise, and viewpoints. The Forum offers them the opportunity to discuss, develop, and network their research questions in transregional connections within the framework of research programs, transregional academies, workshops, and seminars.

Workshops and seminars are designed to stimulate discussions on particular topics and questions and the development of new project ideas. They stimulate academic debates, test constel-

Workshops und Seminare des Forums dienen Wissenschaftler:innen zur Diskussion spezifischer Fragestellungen und der Entwicklung neuer Projektideen. Sie regen innerwissenschaftliche Debatten an, erproben Konstellationen, die zwischen die Zuständigkeiten unserer Wissenschaftsordnung fallen und dienen dem Transfer von Ansichten, Fragestellungen und Erkenntnisprozessen in verschiedene Öffentlichkeiten. Die Veranstaltungsformate sollen zur nachhaltigen Etablierung innovativer und themenbezogener Lehr- und Forschungsansätze beitragen, indem Anregungen zur Weiterentwicklung von Forschungsfragen, Curricula oder Bezüge zu aktuellen gesellschaftspolitischen Fragen aufgegriffen und vermittelt werden. Sie können virtuell, hybrid oder in Präsenz stattfinden. Seit April 2020 erprobt das Forum Writing Workshops/Schreibworkshops als virtuelle Alternative zu konventionellen Workshops. Wissenschaftler:innen werden dabei zu einem gemeinsamen Diskussions- und Schreibprozess eingeladen, der über den Trafo-Hub, eine interne und geschützte Plattform des Forums, ermöglicht wird. Die Autor:innen können ihre Texte in einen kollektiven Diskussions- und Peer-Review-Prozess einbringen und sie über die neu konzipierten Publikationsformate des Forums barrierefrei und Open Access veröffentlichen, zunächst in einer Beitragsserie auf dem TRAFO-Blog, später in überarbeiteter Form als Essay, Working Paper oder gebündelt als Dossier.

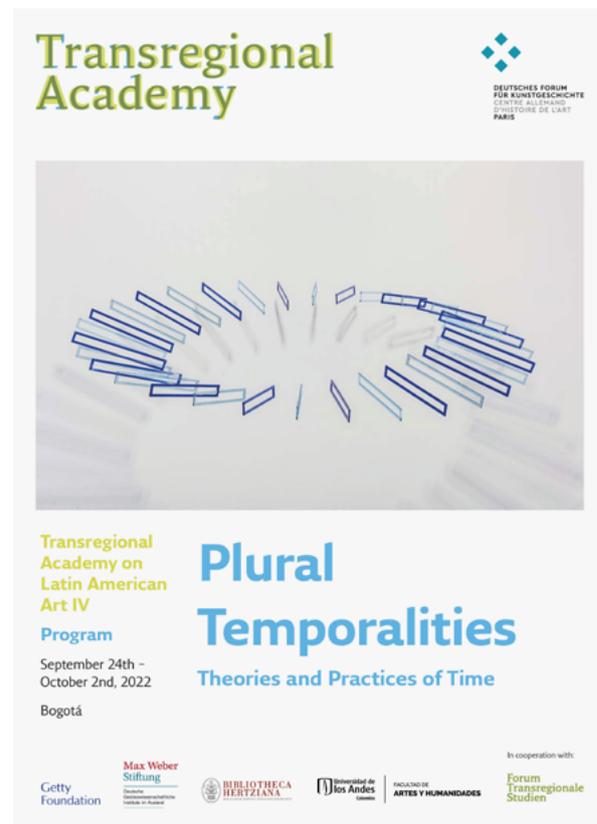
Transregionale Akademien erschließen neue Netzwerke und schaffen Lerngemeinschaften auf Zeit, die es ermöglichen, Forschungsthemen und Fragestellungen in einem frühen Entwicklungsstadium in einem internationalen Rahmen zu testen. Bis zu 24 Promovierende oder Postdocs und eine Lenkungsgruppe (Steering Group) von bis zu sechs jüngeren und/oder etablierten Wissenschaftler:innen aus unterschiedlichen regionalen und disziplinären Kontexten erhalten über einen Zeitraum von etwa zehn bis zwölf Tagen die Gelegenheit zur persönlichen Diskussion ihrer laufenden Forschungsarbeiten und spezifischer Forschungsfragen. Die Akademien folgen einem Peer-to-Peer-Prinzip; das jeweilige Akademiepro-

lationen zwischen the disciplinary, regional, and institutional realms of our research, and contribute to the transfer of transregional debates and learning processes to various publics. These formats aim to establish sustainable, innovative, and topic-orientated approaches to teaching and research by taking up and mediating suggestions for the future development of research questions and curricula, and also exploring relations to current sociopolitical issues. They can take place virtually, in a hybrid manner or in person. Since April 2020, Writing Workshops are a virtual alternative to conventional workshops. Scholars are invited to a collective writing project in a joint discussion and peer-review process on an internal and safe collaborative platform. The authors can contribute their texts to the discussion and peer review process and publish them via the Forum's newly conceived publication formats as barrier-free and open access, initially in a series of contributions on the TRAFO Blog, and later in revised form as an Essay or Working Paper and bundled as a Dossier.

Transregional Academies open up new networks and create temporary learning communities that enable research topics and questions to be tested in an international setting at an early stage of development. Up to 24 PhD students or postdocs and a steering group of up to six younger and/or established researchers from different regional and disciplinary contexts are given the opportunity to discuss their ongoing research and specific questions in person over a period of about ten to twelve days. The academies follow a peer-to-peer principle; the respective academy program is developed in exchange with all participants via an internal communication platform of the Forum. Participating scholars can share their experiences here by discussing ongoing research projects and issues in a transregional context. In 2021, a Transregional Academy titled "In the Shadow of Empires" was held in Sofia for the first time after a pandemic break. It was organized in the framework of PRISMA UKRAÏNA and accompanied by the Forum. In September 2022, another academy was held in cooperation with the Deutsches Forum für Kunstgeschichte (Paris) and the Bibliotheca Hertziana (Rome) in Bogota, Colombia.

gramm wird im Austausch mit allen Teilnehmenden über eine interne Kommunikationsplattform des Forums entwickelt. Wissenschaftler:innen können hier ihre Erfahrungen austauschen, indem sie laufende Forschungsprojekte und -fragen in einem transregionalen Zusammenhang diskutieren. 2021 fand nach coronabedingter Pause erstmals wieder eine Transregionale Akademie im Rahmen von PRISMA UKRAÏNA zum Thema »Im Schatten von Imperien« in Sofia statt, die vom Forum begleitet wurde. Im September 2022 wurde eine weitere Akademie in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Deutschen Forum für Kunstgeschichte (Paris) und der Bibliotheca Hertziana (Rom) in Bogotá, Kolumbien, ausgerichtet; weitere Transregionale Akademien zu Lateinamerikanischer Kunst sind für 2024 in Lima, Peru, und 2026 in Santiago de Chile geplant. Auch für MECAM übernimmt das Forum in Zukunft die Konzeption und Organisation von Akademien dieser Art.

Das Forum und seine Programme arrangieren regelmäßig mit verschiedenen Partnern thematische **Konferenzen, Seminare, Filmreihen, öffentliche Debatten oder Vorlesungsreihen**, die sich an die breitere Öffentlichkeit richten. In den Veranstaltungen werden aktuelle Forschungsthemen aus unterschiedlichen Perspektiven adressiert, in den letzten Jahren etwa die Auswirkungen schrumpfender bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten, Fragen von Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, Formen des Exils, regionale Ansichten auf Modernismen, Populismus, Postkolonialismus und die Bedeutung der Geistes- und Kulturwissenschaften für offene Gesellschaften, die Auswirkungen der arabischen Revolutionen, die Entwicklungen in der Ukraine, der Nahostkonflikt, die Geschichtspolitik autoritärer Bewegungen und Regime oder neuere gesellschaftspolitische Entwicklungen in der Türkei.



In the same series of Transregional Academies on Latin American Art, further academies are planned for 2024 in Lima, Peru and for 2026 in Santiago de Chile. The Forum will also take over the conception and organization of academies of this kind for MECAM in the future.

The Forum and its programs regularly arrange, with various partners, **thematic conferences, seminars, film and lecture series, or public debates** aimed at the wider audience. The events address current research topics from a variety of perspectives. In recent years, for example, these included the impact of shrinking civil and academic liberties; questions of democracy and the rule of law; forms of exile and new diasporas; regional views on modernisms, populism, postcolonialism, and the role of the humanities and cultural studies for open societies; the impact of the Arab revolutions; developments in Ukraine; the the conflict in Israel/Palestine; the historical politics of authoritarian movements and regimes, or new languages, archives or narratives for emancipation.

Wissenschaftskommunikation

Die Wissenschaftskommunikation des Forums soll den offenen und inklusiven Charakter transregionaler Studien widerspiegeln. Sie ist ermöglichungs-, vermittlungs- und übersetzungsorientiert und entwickelt Infrastrukturen und Formate, die dem Feld transregionaler Studien angemessen sind. Durch eine verstärkte Verknüpfung von Veranstaltungs- und Kommunikationsformaten dient sie dem wissenschaftlichen Austausch und der Kommunikation mit unterschiedlichen Öffentlichkeiten. Die Formate des Forums sind modular strukturiert und sie stehen allen Wissenschaftler:innen der Programme und Initiativen am Forum wie seiner Mitglieds- und Partnereinrichtungen offen.

Das Forum Transregionale Studien unterstützt den kostenfreien öffentlichen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichen Ergebnissen und ist Unterzeichner der Berliner Erklärung über den offenen Zugang zu Wissen in den Wissenschaften. Um die Potenziale der Digitalisierung auszuschöpfen, entwickelt das Forum Infrastrukturen für einen grenzüberschreitenden Austausch, neue Publikationsformate und ermutigt Wissenschaftler:innen dazu, ihre Forschungen Open Access zu publizieren und andere Öffentlichkeiten anzusprechen, als ihre jeweils spezifische fachliche oder nationale.

Die Arbeit des Forums wird von mehreren wissenschaftlichen Blogs begleitet. Der zentrale Blog ist der **TRAFO - Blog for Transregional Research (TRAFO-Blog)**. Als digitale Plattform für transregionale Forschung, wurde er vom Forum Transregionale Studien und der Max Weber Stiftung - Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland im Rahmen eines gemeinsamen vom BMBF geförderten Verbundprojekts eingerichtet und wird nun im Rahmen einer Kooperation und dem Prinzip editorischer Partnerschaften weitergeführt. TRAFO arbeitet in einem offenen Rahmen von **Redaktionspartnerschaften**, der dem Charakter des Ansatzes transregionaler Studien entspricht, mit Kolleg:innen unterschiedlicher Standorte, Perspektiven und Expertisen, aus den Netzwerken des Forums. Die Reihen im TRAFO-Blog werden von einzelnen Wissenschaftler:innen

Communication

The academic communication of the Forum reflects the open and inclusive character of transregional studies. It is facilitation, mediation and translation-oriented and develops infrastructures and formats that are appropriate to the field of transregional studies. Through an increased linkage of event and communication formats, it serves scholarly exchange and communication with diverse publics. The formats of the Forum are modularly structured and are open to all scholars of the programs and initiatives at the Forum as well as its member and partner institutions.

The Forum Transregionale Studien supports free public access to research results and is a signatory of the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities. In order to exploit the potential of digitization, the Forum develops infrastructures for cross-border exchange and new publication formats, and encourages scholars to publish their research openly and to address publics other than their specific disciplinary or national ones.

The work of the Forum is accompanied by several academic blogs. The main blog is **TRAFO - Blog for Transregional Research (TRAFO Blog)**. As a digital platform for transregional research, it was set up by the Forum Transregionale Studien and the Max Weber Stiftung - Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland as part of a joint project funded by the BMBF and is now being continued within the framework of a cooperation and the principle of editorial partnerships. TRAFO works in an open framework of **editorial partnerships**, in line with the character of the approach of transregional studies, with colleagues from different locations, perspectives and expertise, from the networks of the Forum. The series on the TRAFO blog are curated by individual scholars or editorial groups and are an essential element of the Forum's sustainable networking activities. Long-term editorial partnerships exist with the Max Weber Foundation and transregional projects or institutional initiatives such as CrossArea in Leipzig, the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) in Tu-

oder Redaktionsgruppen kuratiert und sind ein wesentliches Element einer nachhaltigen Netzwerkarbeit des Forums. Langfristige Redaktionspartnerschaften bestehen mit der Max Weber Stiftung und transregionalen Projekten oder institutionellen Initiativen wie CrossArea in Leipzig, dem Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) in Tunis und dem Forschungsnetzwerkprojekt »European Times« (EUTIM), für die auf dem TRAF0-Blog langfristige Fenster bzw. Serien mit gemeinsamer Redaktionsverantwortung eingerichtet wurden.

Der TRAF0-Blog macht Forschungsfragen und -ergebnisse verfügbar und bietet ein breites Spektrum an Formaten und Informationen, von einzelnen **Blog-Essays, Issues** (aktuellen Beiträgen aus der Forschung), **Reviews, Conversations, Comments, Calls for Papers** bis hin zu **kuratierten Serien**. Fachwissenschaftler:innen werden in die redaktionelle Verantwortung einbezogen, um die Qualität der Beiträge zu sichern. Jede Woche werden zwei bis drei neue Beiträge veröffentlicht. Die Zugriffszahl lag im Jahr 2021 bei über 230.000. Das Forum bietet Wissenschaftler:innen an, Sequenzen von Beiträgen zu geeigneten Forschungsthemen auf dem TRAF0-Blog zu veröffentlichen.

Seit Februar 2022 nimmt **DossierUkraine** den russischen Krieg in der Ukraine als Ausgangspunkt für Essays, Berichte und wissenschaftlich fundierte Kommentare zu Politik, Kultur und Gesellschaft in der Ukraine, in (Ost-) Europa und anderen Regionen der Welt. Die verschiedenen Serien des Dossiers, wie **#artandculture** oder **#CriticalJunctures** werden von eigenen Redaktionsgruppen betreut, laden ein zu Beiträgen, Debatten, Ansichten und Positionen von Wissenschaftler:innen, Kulturschaffenden oder Journalist:innen unterschiedlicher Standorte zu Fragen von Kunst und Kultur, der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften in Zeiten von Krieg und Krise ein, thematisieren Fragen des Gebrauchs und Missbrauchs historischer Narrative, der Zerstörung sovjetischer Lebensumwelten, des Schutzes von Kulturgütern oder Fragen der Nahrungsmittelsicherheit in anderen Regionen.

In der **MECAM-Reihe** werden Beiträge zum übergreifenden Thema des Merian Centre for Advanced

nis, and the research network project "European Times" (EUTIM), for which long-term windows or series with joint editorial responsibility have been established on the TRAF0 blog.

The TRAF0 Blog makes research questions and results available and offers a wide range of formats and information, from individual **blog essays, Issues, Conversations, Comments, Reviews** to **curated thematic series**. Specialized scholars are involved in the editorial process to ensure the quality of the contributions. Two to three new articles are published each week. The number of hits in 2021 was over 230,000. The Forum allows researchers to publish sequences of posts on suitable research topics on the TRAF0 Blog.



Since February 2022, **DossierUkraine** has taken the Russian war in Ukraine as a starting point for essays, reports and scientifically based commentaries on politics, culture and society in Ukraine, (Eastern) Europe and other regions of the world. The various sub-series or threads of the dossier, such as **#artandculture** or **#CriticalJunctures** are supervised by their own editorial groups, invite contributions, debates, views and positions of scholars, cultural workers or journalists from different urban locations on questions of art and culture, the humanities and social sciences in times of war and crisis, address questions of the use and abuse of historical narratives, the destruction of Soviet living environments, the protection of cultural assets or questions of food security in other regions.

The **MECAM series** features contributions to the overarching theme of the Merian Centre for Ad-

Study in the Maghreb (MECAM), »Imagining Futures: Der Umgang mit Ungleichheit« veröffentlicht. Die komplexen sozialen Prozesse, die den Maghreb und die angrenzenden Regionen historisch und gegenwärtig prägen, werden in fünf thematischen Clustern behandelt: **Ungleichheit & Mobilität, Erinnerung & Gerechtigkeit, Ästhetik & kulturelle Praxis, Ressourcen & Nachhaltigkeit** und **Identitäten & Glaubensformen**. Die Themen der Forschungsfelder sind die verschiedenen Threads der MECAM-Reihe.

Die Serie **Envisioning Work: The Visual Cultures of Labor** möchte die visuelle und materielle Kultur der Arbeit, Bilder von Arbeiter:innen, Praktiken am Arbeitsplatz und/oder mit ihnen verbundene wissenschaftliche und technologische Prozesse kritisch hinterfragen, um zur Debatte um die Geschichte und Zukunft von Arbeit, des Verhältnisses von Gender, Race und Klasse beizutragen.

Seit Mai 2020 läuft das **#DossierCorona**. Die Blogposts diskutieren Themen aus den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften, die im Kontext der Corona-Pandemie neue Bedeutung erlangt haben, unter veränderten Voraussetzungen betrachtet werden müssen bzw. in Zeiten der Krise neue Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen haben. Im Mittelpunkt steht dabei weniger die Pandemie selbst, sondern neue Perspektiven, die sich daraus ergeben. Das **#DossierCorona** besteht aus verschiedenen Threads, die von Wissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld des Forums und seiner Partner kuratiert werden: **#religiousmatters** ist eine Initiative des Forschungsprojekts »Religious Matters in an Entangled World« an der Universität Utrecht und wird von der Anthropologin und Religionswissenschaftlerin Birgit Meyer kuratiert, **#workingfutures** wurde vom Forschungsnetzwerk »Working Futures« des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin und des Internationalen Geisteswissenschaftlichen Kollegs »Arbeit und Lebenslauf in globalgeschichtlicher Perspektive (re:work)« initiiert. Der Thread **#socialdistancingmatters** setzt sich kritisch mit den globalen Auswirkungen der Covid-19-Pandemie auf soziale Beziehungen auseinander, die von persönlichen Kontakten bis hin zu institutionellen und transnationalen Konfigurationen reichen. Die ersten Beiträge zu diesem Thread stammen

aus dem vanced Study in the Maghreb (MECAM), »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Inequality.« The complex social processes that have historically and currently shaped the Maghreb and neighboring regions are addressed in five thematic threads: **Inequality & Mobility, Memory & Justice, Aesthetics & Cultural Practice, Resources & Sustainability**, and **Identities & Beliefs**. The topics of the research fields are the different threads of the MECAM series.

The series **Envisioning Work: The Visual Cultures of Labor** asks what a critical consideration of the visual and material culture of labor, images of workers, workplace practices, and/or related scientific and technological processes can contribute to the debate around the history and future of labor, the relationship of gender, race, and class.

#DossierCorona has been running since May 2020. The blogposts discuss topics from the humanities and social sciences that have taken on new significance in the context of the Corona pandemic, must be considered under changed conditions, or have attracted new attention in times of crisis. The focus is not so much on the pandemic itself, but on new perspectives arising from it. **#DossierCorona** consists of various threads curated by scholars from the network of the Forum and its partners: **#religiousmatters** is an initiative of the research project »Religious Matters in an Entangled World« at Utrecht University and is led by anthropologist Birgit Meyer, while **#workingfutures** was initiated by the research network »Working Futures« of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and the International Center for Advanced Study in the Humanities »Work and the Life Course in Global Historical Perspective (re:work)«. The thread **#socialdistancingmatters** critically examines the global impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on social relations, ranging from personal contacts to institutional and transnational configurations. The initial contributions to this thread are from the inaugural issue of *CATSarena*, published by the Center for Asian and Transcultural Studies in Heidelberg, Germany. Several individual contributions ap-

aus der Erstausgabe von CATSarena, herausgegeben vom Zentrum für Asien- und Transkulturelle Studien in Heidelberg, Deutschland. Mehrere Einzelbeiträge erschienen zu **#constitutionmatters**, **#educationmatters**, **#solidaritymatters** und anderen Fragen.

Die Serie **Factory Reloaded** untersucht Fragen des sozialen und politischen Wandels durch den Blick auf industrielle Arbeit und die Rolle von Fabriken aus historischer, anthropologischer und soziologischer Perspektive. Sie ist aus einem Schreibworkshop entstanden, der seit Spätsommer 2020 vom Forum betreut wurde und wird von Görkem Akgöz, Nurcin Ileri und Malak Labib herausgegeben.

Die Serie **Academic Freedom** ermöglicht den wissenschaftlichen und intellektuellen Austausch zu Fragen der Meinungs- und akademischen Freiheit in Europa und der Welt. Sie ist von ehemaligen Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin initiiert und von einer eigenen Redaktionsgruppe verantwortet.

Histories of Refuge nimmt die Phänomene von Flucht und Migration in und aus Afrika in den Blick. Die Beiträge stammen von den Teilnehmer:innen des »Rethinking Refuge« Workshops am Forum Transregionale Studien, der 2019 von Marcia Schenck (Universität Potsdam) organisiert wurde.

In der Serie **The Humanities in the 21st century: Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany** setzen sich Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen aus Deutschland und verschiedenen arabischen Ländern mit dem Potenzial und den Herausforderungen der Geisteswissenschaften auseinander. Die Beiträge gehen auf die Konferenz »The Place of Humanities in Research, Education and Society: An Arab-German Dialogue« zurück, die im November 2019 im Rahmen der Aktivitäten der Arab-German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities (AGYA) in Berlin stattfand. Alle Essays erscheinen in englischer und arabischer Sprache.

Blogformate sind integraler Bestandteil der Veranstaltungs- und Programmarbeit. Sie werden zur Vor- und Nachbereitung wissenschaftlicher Konferenzen und Workshops eingesetzt. Seit 2015 ist das Blog »Transregional Academies« die Platt-

geared on **#constitutionmatters**, **#educationmatters**, **#solidaritymatters**, and other issues.

The **Factory Reloaded** series explores questions of social and political change by looking at industrial labor and the role of factories from historical, anthropological, and sociological perspectives. It emerged from a writing workshop supervised by the Forum since late summer 2020 and is edited by Görkem Akgöz, Nurcin Ileri, and Malak Labib.

The **Academic Freedom** series facilitates scholarly and intellectual exchange on issues of freedom of expression and academic freedom in Europe and the world. It was initiated by former fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and is the responsibility of its own editorial group.

Histories of Refuge focuses on the phenomena of flight and migration in and from Africa. The contributions come from the participants of the "Rethinking Refuge" workshop at the Forum Transregionale Studien, organized by Marcia Schenck in 2019.

In the series **The Humanities in the 21st Century: Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany**, scholars and practitioners from Germany and various Arab countries explore the potential and challenges of the humanities. The contributions stem from the conference "The Place of Humanities in Research, Education and Society: An Arab-German Dialogue", held in Berlin in November 2019 as part of the activities of the Arab-German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities (AGYA). All essays are published in English and Arabic.

Blog formats are an integral part of event and program work. They are used for the preparation and follow-up of scientific conferences and workshops. Since 2015, the "Transregional Academies" blog has been the platform for the pooled presentation of the Forum's academies.

With **books**, **dossiers**, **essays**, **working papers** and a **scientific journal**, the Forum offers further publication formats for the publication of research results. In order to exploit the potential of digitization, open access publications are particu-

form für die gebündelte Darstellung der Akademien des Forums.

Mit **Büchern, Dossiers, Essays, Working Papers** und einer wissenschaftlichen **Zeitschrift** bietet das Forum weitere Publikationsformate für die Veröffentlichung von Forschungsergebnissen an. Um die Potentiale der Digitalisierung auszuschöpfen, werden Open-Access-Publikationen besonders unterstützt. Dies geschieht in Kooperation mit der Max Weber Stiftung auf der Open-Access-Plattform perspectivia.net.

Die **Essays** des Forum Transregionale Studien sind ein Open-Access-Format, in dem zeitgenössische Fragen von einem persönlichen Standpunkt, einer bestimmten Position und Disziplin ausgehend diskutiert werden. Sie erscheinen auf der Publikationsplattform perspectivia.net und in einer kleinen gedruckten Auflage. Die Ausgaben können kostenlos beim Forum bezogen werden.

Letzte Essay-Veröffentlichungen:

Bohdan Tokarsky, »The Un/Executed Renaissance: Ukrainian Soviet Modernism and its Legacies«, (EUTIM & Prisma Ukraïna, 8/2021)

Andrii Portnov, »Polen und Ukraine: Verflochtene Geschichte, geteilte Erinnerung in Europa«, (Prisma Ukraïna, 9/2022)

Dossiers des Forum Transregionale Studien sind gebündelte Essays, Texte, Audio- oder visuelle Beiträge, die sich mit einem gemeinsamen Thema oder Projekt befassen. 2019 ist ein Dossier aus der Interviewreihe »All Things Transregional?« hervorgegangen, die zunächst als Serie in Einzelbeiträgen auf dem TRAFO-Blog erschienen sind, dann für die gebündelte Veröffentlichung als Dossier noch einmal von den Autor:innen bearbeitet wurden. Die Beiträge diskutieren, was transregionale Forschung ist, wem sie nützt und wo ihre Grenzen liegen. 2020 erschien als Ergebnis eines Workshops aus dem Jahr 2019 ein Dossier mit Beiträgen zum Thema »Social Disappearance. Explorations Around a Travelling Concept from Latin America to Eastern Europe«. Das Dossier »The Humanities in the 21st Century: Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany« wird bis Ende 2022 in ara-

larly supported. This is done in cooperation with the Max Weber Foundation on the Open Access platform perspectivia.net.

The **Essays** of the Forum Transregionale Studien are an open access format in which contemporary issues are discussed from a personal point of view, and a specific position and discipline. They appear on the open access platform perspectivia.net and in a small printed edition. The issues can be obtained free of charge from the Forum.



Recent Essays:

Bohdan Tokarsky, "The Un/Executed Renaissance: Ukrainian Soviet Modernism and its Legacies", (EUTIM & Prisma Ukraïna, 8/2021)

Andrii Portnov, "Polen und Ukraine: Verflochtene Geschichte, geteilte Erinnerung in Europa", (Prisma Ukraïna, 9/2022)

Dossiers of the Forum Transregional Studies are bundled essays, texts, audio, or visual contributions dealing with a common theme or project. In 2019, a dossier emerged from the interview series "All Things Transregional?" which first appeared as a series of individual posts on the TRAFO Blog, then was edited again by the authors for bundled publication as a Dossier. Its contributions discuss what transregional research is, who benefits from it, and where its limits lie. In 2020, as a result of a workshop held in 2019, a Dossier was published with contributions on the topic "Social Disappearance: Explorations Around a Travelling Concept from Latin America to Eastern Europe". The dossier "The Humanities in the 21st Century:

bischer und englischer Sprache erscheinen und die überarbeiteten Beiträge der gleichnamigen Trafo-Blogserie in einem Band sammeln.

Die **Schriftenreihe des Forum Transregionale Studien** in der Reihe »Fröhliche Wissenschaft« des Verlags Matthes & Seitz Berlin versammelt Texte, die die Anliegen des Forums in besonderer Weise repräsentieren in deutscher Übersetzung. Die Reihe umfasst essayistische Texte zu aktuellen philosophischen und gesellschaftlichen Debatten und erscheint in einem ansprechenden Taschenbuchformat. Die Bücher erscheinen nach sechs Monaten auf perspectivia.net im Open-Access-Format. Zuletzt sind die Essays von Susannah Heschel, »Jüdischer Islam«, und von Yassin Al-Haj Saleh, »Freiheit: Heimat, Gefängnis, Exil und die Welt«, erschienen.



Darüber hinaus macht das Forum Audioformate verfügbar, die Vorträge, Diskussionen oder Gespräche mit Wissenschaftler:innen dokumentieren. Seit 2013 wurden knapp 200 Beiträge veröffentlicht.

Wer regelmäßig über Neuigkeiten aus dem Forum informiert werden will, findet das Forum und seine Programme auf Facebook und Twitter. Auf unserer Webseite besteht zudem die Möglichkeit, unseren Newsletter zu abonnieren.

trafo.hypotheses.org
academies.hypotheses.org
facebook.com/forumtransregionalestudien
twitter.com/transregionalis
soundcloud.com/user-555442334

Kontakt: communication@trafo-berlin.de

Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany” will be published in Arabic and English by the end of 2022 and will collect the revised contributions of the TRAFO blog series of the same name in one volume.

The **publication series of the Forum Transregionale Studien** in the series “Fröhliche Wissenschaft” of the publishing house Matthes & Seitz Berlin gathers texts that represent the concerns of the Forum in a special way in German translation. The series includes essayistic texts on current philosophical and social debates and is published in an attractive paperback format. The books appear in open access format six months after publication on perspectivia.net. Recently, the essays “Jüdischer Islam” by Susannah Heschel and “Freedom: Home, Prison, Exile, and the World” by Yassin Al-Haj Saleh were published in German.



In addition, the Forum makes available audio formats documenting lectures, discussions, or conversations with scholars. Since 2013, almost 200 contributions have been published.

Those who want to be regularly informed about news from the Forum can find the Forum and its programs on Facebook and Twitter. It is also possible to subscribe to our newsletter on our website.

trafo.hypotheses.org
academies.hypotheses.org
facebook.com/forumtransregionalestudien
twitter.com/transregionalis
soundcloud.com/user-555442334

Contact: communication@trafo-berlin.de

Leitung, Kooperation und Förderung

Der Vorstand des Forums besteht aus dem auf Lateinamerika spezialisierten Soziologen Sérgio Costa (Freie Universität Berlin), dem Afrika-Historiker Andreas Eckert (Vorsitzender des Vorstands/Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), der Sinologin Barbara Mittler (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg) sowie der Arabistin Friederike Pannewick (Stellvertretende Vorsitzende/Philipps-Universität Marburg).

In den grundlegenden Angelegenheiten wird der Vorstand von einem Kuratorium beraten, dem Vertreter:innen des Landes Berlin, des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin, der Max Weber Stiftung - Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland, der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, der Humboldt-Universität sowie der Freien Universität Berlin als satzungsmäßige Mitglieder sowie René Aguigah vom Deutschlandfunk Kultur, Thomas Duve vom Max-Planck-Institut für Rechtsgeschichte und Rechtstheorie, Pascale Ghazaleh von der American Institute University Cairo, Birgit Meyer von der Universität Utrecht, Shalini Randeria von der Central European University Wien und Judith Wellen von der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung als gewählte Mitglieder angehören.

Das Forum wurde im Oktober 2009 im Amtssitz der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Form eines eingetragenen Vereins gegründet. Mitglieder des Forums sind Universitäten und außeruniversitäre Forschungseinrichtungen aus dem gesamten Bundesgebiet.*

Die Geschäftsstelle wird von Georges Khalil, dem Geschäftsführer des Forums, geleitet.

* Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Centre Marc Bloch, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Freie Universität Berlin, Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentren Berlin e.V., German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), Hertie School of Governance, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Max Weber Stiftung, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Universität Hannover, Universität Heidelberg, Universität Leipzig, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Universität Duisburg-Essen.

Direction, Cooperation, and Support

The board of the forum consists of the sociologist Sérgio Costa (Freie Universität Berlin), who specializes in Latin America, the African historian Andreas Eckert (chairperson of the board/Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), the Sinologist Barbara Mittler (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg), and the Arabist Friederike Pannewick (vice chairperson/Philipps-Universität Marburg).

In fundamental matters, the Executive Board is advised by a Board of Trustees, which includes representatives of the State of Berlin, the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, the Max Weber Foundation - German Humanities Institutes Abroad, the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, Humboldt University, and Freie Universität Berlin as statutory members, as well as René Aguigah of Deutschlandfunk Kultur, Thomas Duve of the Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Theory, Pascale Ghazaleh of the American Institute University Cairo, Birgit Meyer of Utrecht University, Shalini Randeria of the Central European University Vienna, and Judith Wellen of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation as elected members.

The Forum was founded in October 2009 at the official headquarters of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation in the form of a registered association. Members of the Forum are universities and non-university research institutions from all over Germany.*

Georges Khalil, the Managing Director, heads the Forum's office.

* Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Centre Marc Bloch, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Freie Universität Berlin, Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentren Berlin e.V., German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hertie School of Governance, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Max Weber Stiftung, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Universität Hannover, Universität Heidelberg, Universität Leipzig, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Universität Duisburg-Essen.

Im Bereich der Wissenschaftskommunikation arbeitet das Forum mit der Max Weber Stiftung, im Bereich der IT mit dem Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin zusammen. Das Forum Transregionale Studien wird von der Senatsverwaltung für Wissenschaft, Gesundheit, Pflege und Gleichstellung gefördert.

Seit dem 1. Januar 2021 wird das Forum Transregionale Studien institutionell durch das Land Berlin gefördert. EUME wird durch eine private Stiftung sowie die meisten seiner Fellowships aus Mitteln der Alexander von Humboldt-, Fritz Thyssen-, Gerda Henkel-, Minerva-, Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, der Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative sowie des Schweizer Nationalfonds, des Arab Centers for Research and Policy Studies, des European Research Councils, oder der Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation finanziert. PRISMA UKRAÏNA wird im Jahr 2022/23 vom Land Berlin gefördert, die Non-Resident-Fellowships werden von der Marga und Kurt Möllgaard und der ZEIT-Stiftung Gerd und Ebelin Bucerius getragen. re:constitution wird durch die Stiftung Mercator finanziert. Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL wird nach positiver Evaluierung und erfolgreichem Neuantrag weiterhin von der VolkswagenStiftung gefördert, die auch das Afghanistan-Programm der AiE finanziert; einige ihrer Fellowships werden durch die Freudenberg-Stiftung oder den Scholar Rescue Fund und weitere AiE Fellowships an der Freien Universität oder in Essen durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation und weitere Förderer finanziert. MECAM und EUTIM werden vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung gefördert.

In den letzten fünf Jahren haben vier Wissenschaftler:innen aus Programmen des Forums zwei ERC Starting und zwei ERC Consolidator Grants gewonnen, von denen zwei an der Freien Universität Berlin und zwei am Forum durchgeführt werden.

Ausführliche Informationen über das Forum und seine Forschungsprogramme finden Sie unter www.forum-transregionale-studien.de.

In the field of academic communication, the Forum cooperates with the Max Weber Foundation, and in the field of IT with the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. The Forum is supported by the Senate Department for Higher Education and Research, Health, Long-Term Care and Gender Equality.

As of 1 January 2021, the Forum Transregionale Studien is funded institutionally and permanently by the State of Berlin. EUME is funded by a private foundation and most of its fellowships by funds from the Alexander von Humboldt, Fritz Thyssen, Gerda Henkel, Minerva, and Rosa Luxemburg Foundations, the Philipp Schwartz Initiative, as well as the Schweizer National Fund, the Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, the European Research Council, or the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. PRISMA UKRAÏNA is funded by the State of Berlin in the year 2022/23, the non-resident fellowships are supported by the Marga and Kurt Möllgaard and the ZEIT Foundation Gerd and Ebelin Bucerius. re:constitution is funded by the Mercator Foundation. Following a positive evaluation and successful new application, the ACADEMY IN EXILE continues to receive funding from the Volkswagen Foundation, which also funds AiE's Afghanistan program; some of its fellowships are funded by the Freudenberg Foundation or the Scholar Rescue Fund, and other AiE fellowships at Freie Universität or in Essen are funded by the Mellon Foundation and other supporters. MECAM and EUTIM are funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

In the last five years, four scholars from the Forum's programs EUME and Zukunftsphilologie have won ERC Starting and Consolidator Grants, two of which are being conducted at Freie Universität Berlin and, two at the Forum.

Detailed information on the Forum Transregionale Studien and its research programs can be found at www.forum-transregionale-studien.de.

Vorstand des Forums / The Forum's Board

Andreas Eckert



ist Professor für die Geschichte Afrikas an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (seit 2007) und leitet seit 2009 das Käte Hamburger Kolleg »Arbeit und Lebenslauf in globalgeschichtlicher Perspektive (re:work)«. Zuvor war er Professor für Neuere Geschichte, Schwerpunkt Geschichte Afrikas an der Universität Hamburg (2002-2007). Gastprofessuren und Fellowships führten ihn u.a. an die Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, Harvard University, Stanford University und das Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Zuletzt veröffentlichte er: „Geschichte der Sklaverei. Von den Anfängen bis ins 21. Jahrhundert“ (2021). Er ist seit der Gründung des Forums im Jahr 2009 im Vorstand und seit 2013 Vorstandsvorsitzender.

is Professor of the History of Africa at the Humboldt University of Berlin (since 2007) and has directed the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Study in the Humanities "Work and the Life Course in Global Historical Perspective (re:work)" since 2009. Previously, he was Professor of Modern History, with a focus on the history of Africa, at the University of Hamburg (2002-2007). Visiting professorships and fellowships have taken him to the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, Harvard University, Stanford University, and the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, among others. Most recently he published, "History of Slavery, From the Beginnings to the 21st Century" (2021). He has served on the Forum's Board of Directors since its inception in 2009 and as Board Chair since 2013.

Sérgio Costa



ist Professor für Soziologie am Lateinamerika-Institut und am Institut für Soziologie der Freien Universität Berlin. Seit 2017 ist er Sprecher des Maria Sibylla Merian International Centre Conviviality-Inequality in Latin America (Mecila) und seit 2021 Mitglied des Vorstands des Forums Transregionale Studien.

is a professor of sociology at the Institute for Latin American Studies and at the Institute of Sociology at Freie Universität Berlin. Since 2017 he has been the spokesperson of the Maria Sibylla Merian International Centre Conviviality-Inequality in Latin America (Mecila). Since 2021 he has been a member of the Forum's Board.

Barbara Mittler



ist Professorin für Sinologie an der Universität Heidelberg. Sie leitet als Direktorin das Exzellenzcluster »Asia and Europe in a Global Context« und das Heidelberger Centrum für Asienwissenschaften und Transkulturelle Studien (CATS). Sie leitet gegenwärtig zwei vom BMBF geförderte Projekte, die China-Schul-Akademie, sowie den Heidelberger Teil des Verbundkollegs zu Epochalen Lebenswelten. Barbara Mittler gehört seit 2015 dem Vorstand des Forums an.

is Professor of Sinology at Heidelberg University. She is the director of the Cluster of Excellence "Asia and Europe in a Global Context" and the Heidelberg Center for Asian Studies and Transcultural Studies (CATS).

She currently directs two projects funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the China School Academy, as well as the Heidelberg part of the Verbundkolleg on Epochal Lifeworlds. Barbara Mittler has been a member of the Forum's board since 2015.

Friederike Pannewick



ist seit 2007 Professorin für Arabistik am Centrum für Nah- und Mitteloststudien (CNMS) an der Philips-Universität Marburg. Sie war von 2001 bis 2011 Projektleiterin am »Arbeitskreis Moderne und Islam (AKMI)« des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin. Sie ist seit 2006 Mitglied des Kollegiums von EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME) und Principal Investigator des Merian Centre for Advanced Study in the Maghreb (MECAM). Seit 2012 ist sie Mitglied des Vorstands des Forum Transregionale Studien. Seit 2022 ist sie stellvertretende Vorsitzende Vorstands.

has been Professor of Arabic Studies at the Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies (CNMS) at Philips University Marburg since 2007. From 2001 to 2011, she led projects within the "Working Group Modernity and Islam (AKMI)" at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. She has been a member of the Collegium of Europe in the Middle East—The Middle East in Europe (EUME) since 2006 and Principal Investigator of the Merian Centre for Advanced Study in the Maghreb (MECAM). She has been a member of the Forum's Board since 2012. Since 2022, she has been Deputy Chair of the Forum's board.

Programme,
Fellows und
Projekte
am Forum

Programs,
Fellows and
Projects
at the Forum

EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME)



Die Leitidee von **EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME)** ist die Erforschung der historischen, politischen, religiösen, sozialen und kulturellen Verflechtungen und Grenzziehungen in und zwischen Europa und dem Nahen Osten. Gegenüber einem Denken in Gegensätzen und Dichotomien sollen die vielfältigen Rezeptions- und Übersetzungsprozesse, gemeinsame historische Vermächtnisse sowie die Mobilität von Personen und Ideen, eine geteilte Gegenwart und Zukunft ins Blickfeld treten.

EUME wurde 2006 als gemeinsames Forschungsprogramm der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung und des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin begründet und steht in der Tradition des von 1996 bis 2006 vom Land Berlin und dem BMBF geförderten Arbeitskreises *Moderne und Islam* (AKMI). Seit September 2011 wird EUME als Programm am Forum Transregionale Studien weitergeführt. EUME integriert Forschungsfelder und -themen, die an Bruchlinien nationaler, religiöser oder kultureller Vorverständnisse ansetzen. Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven (Anthropologie, Islamwissenschaft, Philologie, Geschichte, Literaturwissenschaft, Politologie) zielt EUME darauf ab, die Bedeutung der Forschung zu außereuropäischen Kulturen und Gesellschaften für die Differenzierung der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften unter den Bedingungen globaler Verflechtungen und Fragmentierungen deutlich zu machen.

— **Mobile Traditionen: Vergleichende Perspektiven auf die nahöstlichen Literaturen** (Friederike Pannewick und Samah Selim) ist ein literaturwissenschaftlich ausgerichtetes Forschungsfeld und untersucht nahöstliche Literaturen im Hinblick auf nationalphilologische Kanonbildungen und literarische Verflechtungen mit den Literaturen anderer Regionen.

— **Städtevergleich: Governance, Beratungsmechanismen, Pluralismus** (Ulrike Freitag und Nora Lafi) möchte aus dem Blickwinkel der Städte am Mittelmeer und angrenzenden Regionen zu den Debatten über Pluralismus, Migration, Staatsbürgerschaft und Zivilgesellschaft beitragen.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME) is a multi-disciplinary research program at the Berlin-based Forum Transregionale Studien. EUME seeks to rethink key concepts and premises that link and divide Europe and the Middle East. Within the framework of five research fields in the disciplines of literature, political philosophy, urban history, philology-cum-late antiquity, and Islamic studies, the program attempts to recollect the legacies of Europe in the Middle East and of the Middle East in Europe in an inclusive way that aims to do justice to their entanglements.

The program creates a platform that rests upon the idea of “learning communities” (Wolf Lepenies) and the principle of “research with rather than research on”. It allows for the invitation of post-doctoral researchers, the organization of regular seminars, lectures, workshops and summer academies, that strengthen and modify existing research groups and contexts in Germany, beyond academic circles.

The program draws on the international expertise of scholars in and outside of Germany and is embedded in university and extra-university research institutions in Berlin. EUME was initiated in 2006 by the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and builds upon the previous work of the Working Group *Modernity and Islam* (1996-2006) at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. EUME supports and rests upon interconnected research fields and topics:

— **Travelling Traditions: Comparative Perspectives on Near Eastern Literatures** (Friederike Pannewick and Samah Selim) reassesses literary entanglements and processes of translation and canonization between Europe and the Middle East.

— **Cities Compared: Governance, Consultative Mechanisms and Plurality** (Ulrike Freitag and Nora Lafi) contributes to the debates on civil society, deliberation, opinion formation, citizenship, migration and mobilization from the experience of cultural and religious differences in cities around the Mediterranean and beyond.

— **Tradition und die Kritik der Moderne: Säkularismus, Fundamentalismus und Religion aus nahöstlichen Perspektiven** (Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin) ist darauf ausgerichtet, Schlüsselbegriffe der Moderne im Horizont nahöstlicher Erfahrungen zu durchdenken, um zu inklusiven Vorstellungen von Politik und Gesellschaft beizutragen.

— **Politisches Denken, eine Archäologie der Gegenwart, gesellschaftlicher Wandel und die Transformationsprozesse im Nahen Osten** sind weitere Schwerpunkte, die sich in den letzten Jahren herausgebildet haben und von mehreren Kollegiumsmitgliedern und Fellows vertreten werden (u.a. Cilja Harders, Friederike Pannewick, Rachid Ouaisa).

Derzeit werden zwei Forschungsprojekte, die vom European Research Council (ERC) gefördert werden, von EUME Fellows am Forum Transregionale Studien durchgeführt:

— **The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP)** ist ein Vorhaben, das EUME-Fellow Anne-Marie McManus im Rahmen eines ERC Starting-Grants seit April 2020 für fünf Jahre verfolgt. Das Projekt beschäftigt sich mit der Analyse syrischer Gefängnisnarrative seit den 1970er-Jahren bis heute, mit oppositionellen und Überlebensnarrativen, die für die politische Kultur Syriens und seiner Diaspora eine besondere Bedeutung haben.

— **Beyond Restitution: Heritage, (Dis)Possession and the Politics of Knowledge (BEYONDREST)** ist ein interdisziplinäres Forschungsprojekt, das von EUME-Fellow Banu Karaca geleitet wird. Es wird im Rahmen eines 5-jährigen ERC Consolidator-Grants gefördert und ist im Juli 2022 am Forum gestartet. Vor dem Hintergrund anhaltender Debatten zur Dekolonialisierung von Museen nimmt BEYONDREST Restitution nicht als End-, sondern als Ausgangspunkt, um zu untersuchen, welche Art von Verlust enteignete Kunstwerke erzeugen und wie dieser Verlust die Wissensproduktion über Kulturerbe geprägt hat.

— **Tradition and the Critique of Modernity: Secularism, Fundamentalism and Religion from Middle Eastern Perspectives** (Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin) tries to rethink key concepts of modernity like secularity, tradition, and religion in the context of experiences, interpretations, and critiques from the Middle East in order to contribute to a more inclusive language of culture, politics and community.

— **Politics and Processes of Change, Archaeologies of the Present, and Imaginations of the Future** are research themes that emerged during the last years and are represented by the work of several EUME Fellows and members of the Collegium (e.g. Cilja Harders, Friederike Pannewick, Rachid Ouaisa).

Currently, two research projects funded by the European Research Council (ERC) are being directed by EUME Fellows and conducted at the Forum Transregionale Studien:

— **The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP)** is a project that EUME Fellow Anne-Marie McManus is pursuing in the framework of an ERC Starting Grant since April 2020 for five years. The project collects and analyses Syrian prison narratives of the left and the Islamic movement since the 1970s, and thus deals with narratives of resistance and survival that are of particular importance for the political culture of Syria and its diaspora.

— **Beyond Restitution: Heritage, (Dis)Possession and the Politics of Knowledge (BEYONDREST)** is an interdisciplinary research project headed by EUME Fellow Banu Karaca. It is funded within the framework of a five-year ERC Consolidator-Grant and has started in July 2022. On the backdrop of ongoing debates to decolonize museums, BEYONDREST takes restitution not as an endpoint but as the point of departure to explore what kind of loss dispossessed artworks engender, and how this loss has shaped the knowledge production on heritage.

Die Forschungsfelder und -themen bilden den Rahmen von EUME, in dessen Zentrum ein Postdoc-Programm steht, das jedes Jahr Fellows, insbesondere aus dem Nahen Osten, aber auch aus den USA, Afrika, Südasien und anderen europäischen Ländern, in der Regel für die Dauer eines akademischen Jahres, nach Berlin einlädt, um an ihren Forschungsvorhaben zu arbeiten. In den letzten Jahren kommen Wissenschaftler:innen verstärkt auch für längere Zeiträume als EUME-Fellows an das Forum, durch Stipendien der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, der Gerda Henkel Stiftung, der Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, der Calouste Gulbenkian-Stiftung, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, des Schweizer Nationalfonds, der Volkswagen-Stiftung, der Minerva Stiftung, des Doha Centers oder anderer Förderer.

Die EUME-Fellows sind entsprechend ihrer disziplinären Ausrichtung assoziiert am Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, der Friedrich Schlegel Graduiertenschule für Literaturwissenschaftliche Studien, der Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies, dem Center for Global History, den Instituten für Geschichts-, Islam- und Politikwissenschaft und dem Seminar für Semitistik und Arabistik der Freien Universität Berlin oder dem Institut für Slawistik der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Einige von ihnen sind als Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter:innen am Forum angestellt.

Ein gemeinsames Berliner Seminar bringt die Interdependenzen der Forschungsfelder sowie die politischen und gesellschaftlichen Fragen zur Geltung, die mit den Bemühungen der Wissenschaftler:innen verbunden sind, eine neue Sprache für Kultur, Politik und Gesellschaft zu finden, die verbindet und nicht trennt. In Arbeitsgesprächen, Workshops und Sommerakademien können spezifische Themen vertieft werden.

Seit den Anfängen des Arbeitskreises Moderne und Islam (AKMI) im Jahr 1996 forschten über 350 Postdocs als Fellows des AKMI oder von EUME für mindestens ein Jahr in Berlin. Internationale Workshops trugen zur Erweiterung der wissenschaftlichen Kontakte bei. Komplementär zu den Aktivitäten in Berlin wurden ab 1996 regelmäßig Sommerakademien und Workshops in der Region abgehalten.

These research fields and themes contribute to our knowledge of Middle Eastern cultures and societies and their relations to Europe. At the same time, they attempt to re-center the significance of academic disciplines for the study of non-European contexts, in this case the Middle East. Thus, EUME supports historical-critical philology, rigorous engagement with the literatures of the Middle East and their histories, the social history of cities and the study of Middle Eastern political and philosophical thought (Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and secular) as central fields of research, not only for area or cultural studies, but also for Europe and the academic disciplines. The research fields constitute the framework for the fellowship program that forms the center of EUME.

Since 1997, more than 350 scholars from and of the Middle East have been EUME Fellows, who, by their scholarly projects, their questions, and their commitment engage in the order of knowledge, society and politics, and shape the academic program of EUME.

EUME explores modernity as a historical space and conceptual frame – not as a particular national or European realm, but as a reflexive modernity, as an uneven, polyphonic terrain in which people, ideas, and discourses moved and were assimilated, contested, displaced, reshaped, or redeployed in a variety of ways, in Europe as well as in the Middle East. The program puts forward three programmatic ideas:

- support for research that demonstrates the infinitely rich and complex historical legacies between Europe and the Middle East;
- a re-examination of genealogical notions of ‘mythical beginnings’, ‘origins’, and ‘purity’ in relation to culture and society; and
- an attempt to contribute to the rethinking of key concepts of a common modernity in light of today’s perspective on cultural, social, and political entanglements; entanglements that supersede rigid identity discourses, national, cultural, or regional canons, and epistemologies established in the world of the nineteenth century.

So führte das Programm seitdem mit mehr als 2000 Wissenschaftler:innen aus Deutschland, Europa, den USA und arabisch und muslimisch geprägten Ländern und Israel wissenschaftliche Debatten über Konzepte von Recht und Ordnung, Grenzziehungen in religiösen Traditionen, zum Zusammenleben von Menschen unterschiedlicher sozialer, ethnischer und kultureller Herkunft in den Städten des Mittelmeerraums, zu Kanonisierungsprozessen in Literatur und Geschichtsschreibung, zu Fragen der Hermeneutik, Grenzziehungen zwischen Christentum, Judentum und Islam, zur Bedeutung von Exil und Rückkehr im palästinensischen und israelischen Diskurs, der Rolle von Kunst und Kultur im politischen Prozess, dem Zusammenhang von Archiv, Macht und Öffentlichkeit oder der Mobilität von Personen und Ideen zusammen. Nahezu alle ehemaligen Fellows und Sommerakademie-Teilnehmer:innen erhielten in der Zwischenzeit Assistenzprofessuren oder Professuren an Universitäten. Die Mehrzahl ist an Einrichtungen im Nahen Osten tätig.

EUME wird von einem Kollegium verantwortet, das derzeit aus Ulrike Freitag (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Cilja Harders (Sprecherin des Kollegiums; Freie Universität Berlin), Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Rachid Ouaisa (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin (Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheva), Samah Selim (Rutgers University) und Stefan Weber (Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin) besteht.

Leitung: Georges Khalil
Kontakt: eume@trafo-berlin.de
Information: www.eume-berlin.de

EUME is directed by a Collegium that currently consists of: Ulrike Freitag (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Cilja Harders (spokesperson of the Collegium; Freie Universität Berlin), Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Rashid Ouaisa (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin (Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheva), Samah Selim (Rutgers University), and Stefan Weber (Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin).

Direction: Georges Khalil
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Beyond Restitution: Heritage, (Dis)Possession and the Politics of Knowledge (BEYONDREST), 2022-2027

On the backdrop of ongoing debates to decolonialize museums, *Beyond Restitution* asks if the return of looted art can be regarded as a closure of historical wounds. The project probes the focus on restitution that inadvertently casts dispossessed art in terms of contested property. Instead, it explores what kind of loss dispossessed art engenders, and how this loss has shaped the knowledge production on heritage. It focuses on the interlocution between Western Europe, the Near and Middle East, and North Africa, mapping relationships between people and “things” that have largely been left out of current debates. The project starts in the mid-19th century, which witnessed the rise of the museum in its modern form as well as violence unleashed by imperial and colonial projects and dispossession. Innumerable objects made their way into international collections, categorized mostly as “Islamic art,” or as the “universal heritage of humankind” that nonetheless symbolically and proprietarily belongs to the “West.” Taking restitution not as an endpoint but as the point of departure for its inquiry, *Beyond Restitution* tackles dispossession not as a loss to be mended but a means to transform knowledge through inquiries into absence. The interdisciplinary research group will employ a wide methodologically matrix, including ethnographic interviews, visual analysis of exhibitions, archival research, and examinations of the laws governing cultural assets to capture the proprietary stakes in the interplay of epistemic remembering and forgetting. The research will also extend to contemporary artistic approaches to dispossessed heritage as alternate paths of knowledge making in a field that has to contend with impasses that arise when centering on what is absent rather than what is present, on what is lost, rather than found. *Beyond Restitution* argues that the dispossession of art is not merely a problematic of colonialism or empire, that is of the past, but an ongoing process that is constitutive for the governance of heritage in its national and transnational formations. Indeed, it is a precondition for the ways in which art and other “cultural assets” circulate. This five-year project is funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme (Grant Agreement No. 101045661), hosted by the Forum Transregionale Studien (Forum), and related to EUME.



Banu Karaca

(Principal Investigator) works at the intersection of political anthropology and critical theory, art, aesthetics, and cultural policy, museum and feminist memory studies. She holds a PhD from the Graduate Center, The City University of New York. She has published on freedom of expression in the arts, the visualization of gendered memories of war and political violence, visual literacy, and restitution. She is the author of *The National Frame: Art and State Violence in Turkey and Germany* (Fordham University Press, 2021), and co-editor of *Women Mobilizing Memory* (Columbia University Press, 2019). In 2011, she

co-founded *Siyah Bant*, a research platform that documents censorship in the arts in Turkey. She has been Visiting Assistant Professor of Cultural Studies at Sabanci University and Faculty Fellow at Columbia University's Center for the Study of Social Difference. Her work has been supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Foundation for Arts Initiatives (FfAI), the ICI Berlin Institute for Cultural Inquiry, Stiftung Mercator, and the Volkswagen Foundation, among others. She has been a Fellow of Art Histories and Aesthetic Practices in 2015/16 and a Fellow of Europe in the Middle East—The Middle East in Europe (EUME) in 2016/17 and 2019-2022, both research programs at the Forum Transregionale Studien. Banu Karaca has been awarded the Consolidator Grant by the European Research Council for above-mentioned project "Beyond Restitution: Heritage, (Dis)Possession and the Politics of Knowledge (BEYONDREST)."

The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP), 2020-2025

Bridging the disciplines of literary studies and cultural anthropology, SYRASP researches contemporary narratives, images, social media practices, and cultural practices related to incarceration and forced disappearance in Syria under the Assad regime (1970-present). SYRASP builds on the extensive literary canon of Syrian prison narratives and their associated scholarship to reflect, in open collaboration with prison writers and intellectuals, on the artistic, cultural, and political valences of creating prison narratives today. Examples of research questions include: what forms of community, or publics, are presumed and invited by contemporary Syrian prison narratives? And how do today's practitioners seek to re-write, re-fashion, and perhaps break from the established genres, authors, and meanings of prison literature? SYRASP's core methods incorporate dialogue with stakeholders in the Syrian cultural field and reflexivity on the position of academic research produced on Syrian literature and culture in English. Key publications from the grant will therefore include traditional academic genres (e.g., single-author articles and monographs) as well as interviews, dialogues, and reflections on the ethics of literary studies. This project is a five-year investigation funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (Grant Agreement No. 851393), hosted by the Forum Transregionale Studien (Forum), and related to EUME.



Anne-Marie McManus

(Principal Investigator) is a comparative literary scholar of Arabic, English, and French literatures in the 20th and 21st century. She received her PhD in Comparative Literature from Yale University. She has published essays on poetics, comparative and theoretical methods, and contemporary Arabic literatures and cultures in venues such as *Critical Inquiry* (2021), *The Cambridge History of World Literature*, *Books & Ideas*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, *Journal of World Literature*,

and *Expressions Maghrébines*. Her first book – *Of Other Languages*, under contract at Northwestern UP – tracks theories and practices of linguistic clarity, ambiguity, and emotion that circled the Algerian War of Independence during the decades of decolonization between the Maghreb and Mashreq. Her work has been supported by the Mellon Foundation, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, NYU Abu Dhabi, and the European Research Council (ERC). She oversees the ERC-funded project SYRASP at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin.



Eylaf Bader Eddin

(Research Associate) studied English, Arabic and Comparative Literature in Damascus, Paris, Aix-en-Provence, and Marburg. From 2004 to 2009, he studied English language and literature at the University of Damascus. He received his MA in 2014 from the University of Vincennes in Saint-Denis (Paris 8) for his thesis entitled “(Un)-Translating Slogans of the Syrian Revolution.” From 2015 to 2020, he studied in the Cotutelle doctoral program of the Univer-

sity of Aix-Marseille and Philipps-Universität Marburg. His doctoral dissertation is entitled “Translating the Language of the Syrian Revolution 2011-2012.” In 2021, he was a post-doctoral researcher in the DFG-funded research group “Figures of Thought | Turning Points” at Philipps-Universität Marburg. Currently, he is a research associate of the research project SYRASP and a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Musical Remains and Songs in Syrian Prisons and Exile

This project seeks to closely study singing and music both in and out of Syrian prisons and in exile, and to understand how music is used to cope with imprisonment and as an act of resilience and resistance in prison and outside of it. Moreover, the research traces the course of singing and music (in prisons, out of prisons, and outside of Syria – exile) with the displacement of hundreds of former Syrian political prisoners to Europe from the 1980s to the present, from the Hama Massacre in 1982 to the Syrian Protests in 2011. This is explained by a transfer of cultural practices happening among different places and peoples (Said 1983, Greenblatt et al. 2010, Cohen & Serkici 2011). As such, this research aims at (1) structuring and constituting new frames and schemes for a new musical genre of “prison songs” in Syria that does not exist in the cultural field now, (2) studying the cultural practices of singing and music, their (re)-performances in and out of prison, their consumption and production, (3) dealing with music and singing as “lieux de mémoire” as memorial objects that bridge a traumatic past with a hard present, and newness and futurity represented by re-making and re-performing a new exile through music, and (4) re-constructing, reviving, and remaking prison songs, their lyrics and prison musical instruments through extensive fieldwork among survivors by building a musical digital archive. Music of the diaspora and from prison illustrates new schemes and instruments for survivors that can contribute to (de)-construct the imaginary and imagination of homeland or exile, connecting an already finished musical act performed in the past in a prison with a new re-performed one in the present and in exile.



Diana Abbani

received her doctorate in Arabic Studies from Sorbonne University with a thesis entitled “Music and Society in Beirut at the Time of the Nahda”. She holds double masters in History and Political Science from Sorbonne University and the University of Saint Denis in Paris. She is currently preparing a book that focuses on the Levant’s social history in the first half of the 20th century. In her research, she examines the implications of social, political and technological changes, as well as the emergence of the music industry and the entertainment world, on music and Levantine society. In her study, she focuses on alternative narratives, uncovering the forgotten stories of people who were affected by the sound transition and revisiting the experiences of those marginalized by official narratives. Diana was a EUME Fellow during the academic years 2018-2020. In the academic years 2020-2023, Diana is a EUME Fellow of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. She is associated with the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

Technology, Market and Society: A Global History of Music in the Levant (1900-1948) Novel

In this book project, Diana Abbani explores the history of the music industry in the Middle East and North Africa during the first half of the twentieth century (1900-1948). She focuses on the main Levantine cities, Beirut, Tripoli, Damascus, Aleppo, Haifa and Jaffa, to study the arrival of a music technology – the phonograph – to new markets, cultures and societies, and the routes the sound recordings took. The phonograph constitutes a medium through which music was commodified and circulated, thereby creating and shaping public and domestic sites, markets, tastes and social identities. A main drive behind this project is to probe music as a popular genre for rethinking conventional forms and tropes of narrating modern Arab history. Music and the recording industry produced new forms of social relations across borders. In her research, Diana Abbani follows how the circulation of music through the new recording technology and industry in the early twentieth century re-organized European overseas trade, local markets, consumption trends and social relations into the Levant’s publics and domestic spheres, wielding new social dynamics that affected local, regional and global relations. In doing so, she addresses music and the new recording technology and industry as important social factors in determining subject formation, the public and the private, as well as social imaginaries.



Refqa Abu-Remaileh

is a Professor of Modern Arabic Literature and Film at Freie Universität Berlin's Arabic Department. She is the Principal Investigator of the ERC project "PalREAD – Country of Words: Reading and Reception of Palestinian Literature from 1948 to the Present". She received her DPhil (PhD) and Masters in Oriental Studies and Modern Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Oxford (2010, 2004), and her BA in English Literature from the University of British Columbia (2002). In 2012-13, she was a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin. From 2014-16, she was an Alexander von Humboldt postdoctoral Fellow affiliated with EUME and continues to be affiliated with EUME to the present. She has also worked with the London-based charity Oxford Research Group as a consultant on their Palestine-Israel projects.

PalREAD – Country of Words: Reading and Reception of Palestinian Literature from 1948 to the Present Novel

PalREAD aims to tell the story of Palestinian literature by tracing, collecting, mapping and analyzing the development and evolution of Palestinian literary and cultural production and practices from 1948 to the present across various Arab, European, American, and Latin American countries. The project aims to take a holistic approach to researching authors and literary texts: their trajectories, production, reading sites, reception, and circulation. PalREAD is a 5-year (2018-2023) European Research Council (ERC) funded project, hosted at Freie Universität Berlin (Germany).

Project page:

<https://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/en/e/palread/index.html>

Twitter: @PalREAD_ERC



Hashem Abushama

is a Departmental Lecturer in Human Geography and Career Development Fellow at the University of Oxford's School of Geography and the Environment, where he is also completing his DPhil in Human Geography. He holds an MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies from Oxford University and a BA from Earlham College in the United States. He has previously worked as a researcher at the London School of Economics (LSE) and at the Institute for Palestine Studies in Ramallah and Washington, D.C. His writings have appeared in *Jadaliyya*, *Palestine Square*, *Refuge Journal*, the *Jerusalem Quarterly* and the *Oxford Journal of Refugee Studies*. In the summers of 2023-25, he is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Articulations: Settler Colonialism, Dispossession and Arts

Hashem Abushama is generally interested in questions pertaining to modernity, dispossession and arts. His most recent research explores the relationship between cultural production, urban expansion/renewal, settler colonialism, and late capitalism in the post-Oslo historical conjuncture in historic Palestine. Using in-depth interviews with Palestinian artists, archival materials, and audio-visual materials, the project traces the journeys of Palestinian artists as they navigate the complex terrains shaping the urban fabrics of two cities: Haifa in the north of historic Palestine (today's Israel) and Ramallah in central West Bank. The project contributes to urban studies and cultural studies. In a second project Abushama examines the relationship between the Dada-Zurich arts movement and colonial circuits of stolen artworks in the early decades of the twentieth century.



Yvonne Albers

is a scholar of modern Middle Eastern thought, media and performative arts, and a postdoctoral researcher at the Cluster of Excellence Temporal Communities: Doing Literature in a Global Perspective at Freie Universität Berlin. She studied Theater, Philosophy and Arabic Literature in Leipzig and Damascus and obtained her PhD in Arabic Studies at the Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies at Philipps-Universität Marburg. Her work is set at the intersection of modern cultural, material and intellectual history with a focus on the Levant. Besides several essays she has published a book on the question of spectatorship in contemporary Lebanese performance art (2011), co-edited a volume on literary/artistic commitment since the 1950s (2015), and co-authored a textbook for modern Arabic literature and culture (2021). She is finalizing her second monography, an intellectual biography of the Beirut-based cultural magazine *Mawaqif* (1968-1994) (Brill 2023). Her current research interests address the (spatio-)temporal dimension of the modern periodical and its function in shaping other (spatio-)temporal concepts like “revolution”, “modernity”, or “exile”. Albers is also co-founder and former editor of the open-access journal *Middle East - Topics and Arguments*, 2011-2021. In the academic years 2021-23, she is an affiliated EUME Fellow.

Chronotopias: Revolution and the Cultural Magazine in the Arab Long Sixties

This project is pursued at a point in history in which we witness a twofold transformation: that of media, from print to digital, and that of those concepts that were used to describe or promote transformation and change during the past centuries. ‘Revolution’ has been one of the most powerful historical concepts, whose idea, form and fascination have undergone radical changes in the last decades. In light of this transformation, the project examines the crucial role that cultural magazines have played in shaping the idea, concept and practice of ‘revolution’ between the mid-1950s and the late 1970s in the Arab world. It particularly explores the way periodicals contributed to and counterpointed a Leftist project of emancipation that synchronized the Arab world with the global ‘Long Sixties’, therein enabling particular understandings of ‘revolution’ while sidelining others. The study puts emphasis on the magazine as form with an intrinsic relation to temporality: Albers conceives of the magazine as a chronotopia, i.e. a form that is structured by time while also structuring receptions of time by offering readings of a contemporary moment and by staging itself as an archive of future historiography. The project aims for a historicization and a theorization of the cultural magazine in the Arab world and its exiles, and strives to make us aware of this form’s heritage in mediatizing ‘revolutions’ in the present.



Burcu Alkan

received her PhD at the University of Manchester (2009). Her thesis was published as *Promethean Encounters: Representation of the Intellectual in the Modern Turkish Novel of the 1970s* (2018). After having worked at various universities, she took up a post as senior research fellow at Justus Liebig University on a fellowship supported by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2017-2020). She specialises in comparative literature with a focus on the modern Turkish novel. She is the co-editor of a two-volume reference work: *Dictionary of Literary Biography: Turkish Novelists Since 1960* (2013 & 2016). She also co-edited a volume titled *Turkish Literature as World Literature* (2021), which locates Turkish literature in the world literary scene as a source of influence and challenges the conventions in world and Turkish literary studies. Alkan is currently working within the field of medical humanities with an interest in the relationship between literature and psychiatry, sciences of the mind, and mental health. In the academic year 2021/22, she was a EUME Fellow and continues with EUME in 2022/23.

From Pseudo-Medicine to Freud-Marxism: The Impact of Psychoanalysis on the Twentieth Century Turkish Novel

This project examines the impact of psychoanalysis as an epistemological field on the modern Turkish novelistic imagination and investigates the transcultural manifestation of psychoanalytical theory in the Turkish literary intellectual sphere. It seeks to go beyond the “psychology of literature” or “literary psychology” approaches towards a new interdisciplinary understanding of literature and psychiatry from the vantage point of the fields of medical humanities and transcultural psychiatry. The study begins with the introduction of psychoanalytical discourse into the medical field in Turkey and explores the ways in which it evolves, corresponding to the global developments, as an ideational theme in the Turkish novel. The project thus investigates how psychoanalytical theory became a significant contact zone to discuss broader issues beyond psych-fields. Several works are chosen as case studies in order to discuss “the transcultural impact of psychoanalysis on the modern Turkish novel from pseudo-medicine to Freud-Marxism,” such as those of Peyami Safa (1800-1961), Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar (1901-1961), Attilâ İlhan (1925-2005), and Leyla Erbil (1931-2013).



Toygun Altıntaş

works on the social and political history of minoritization, supremacism and inequality in the late Ottoman Empire. He received his MA (2010) in Middle Eastern Studies and PhD (2018) in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations from the University of Chicago. Entitled “Crisis and (Dis)Order: Armenian Revolutionaries and the Hamidian Regime in the Ottoman Empire (1887-1896)”, his dissertation explores the spread of Armenian revolutionary committees and the contemporaneous minoritization of Armenians by the Ottoman state. It also investigates the processes by which boundaries of subjecthood and nationality for Armenians were constructed and constricted during the reign of sultan Abdülhamid II (r. 1876-1909). Altıntaş worked as an MA Preceptor at the University of Chicago (2017-2018). He taught courses on Middle Eastern history and Ottoman language and paleography at Bilgi and Boğaziçi Universities (2018-2020). He is a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation between 2020 and 2023, affiliated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin.

Integration and Minoritization: Governing Hierarchies in the Late Ottoman Empire

The project examines the making of ethno-confessional hierarchies in late Ottoman state and society with a particular focus on Armenians in the empire. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire extended equality before the law to its non-Muslim subjects under a new imperial and international regime. The last quarter of the nineteenth century marked important changes in Ottoman policy-making. Sultan Abdülhamid introduced a set of new policies in order to assert the primacy of his Sunni Muslim subjects and to curb Armenian efforts towards self-governance and administrative integration. The project focuses on this period (1856-1908) in order to trace the shifts and contradictions in the Ottoman regime of ethnicity. The reformation and abolition of ethnic, confessional and racial hierarchies were at the center of imperial and international politics during this period. The global connections in the Ottoman case are doubly important, because Ottoman modernization was intrinsically tied with international diplomacy from the middle of the nineteenth century. Therefore, it also seeks to situate the Ottoman example within a global context with attention to the contemporaneous expansions and contractions of citizenship and subjecthood in the Russian Empire and the United States.



Tamana Ayazi

is a filmmaker and journalist from Afghanistan. Ayazi was born and raised in Balkh, in the northern region of Afghanistan, known for hospitality, the Nowruz celebration, Rumi (poet), the Shrine of Hazrat Ali, and Buzkashi. She recently worked on the Academy Award-winning short documentary “Learning to Skateboard in a Warzone (If You’re a Girl)”. Ayazi’s first feature film, “In Her Hands”, co-directed by Marcel Mettelsiefen, was screened at the 2022 Toronto International Film Festival (World Premiere) in September. “In Her Hands” won the 2022 Camden International Film Festival’s Audience Award and will be on Netflix on the 16th of November 2022. She assists Amnesty International in its research focused on children and women in Afghanistan. She is a NatGeo explorer who uses storytelling as a tool to advocate for equality and positive change. She studied business administration with a minor in law at the American University of Afghanistan. She is committed to working on topics like education, gender-based violence, forced immigration, resistance, identity, mental health, as well as climate change. Ayazi will be a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in 2023 and 2024.

Memories of Life in Afghanistan

During the last decade I have been researching and documenting cases of gender-based violence (GBV) in Afghanistan perpetrated during or after the takeover of the Taliban. In my new project I try to search for a personal form to write about my thoughts and experiences without the pressures of immediate production. In my professional work I have not fully been able to express and articulate my thoughts, the way I wanted to. This is something I want to do during the fellowship.



Önder Çelik

received his PhD in Anthropology from Johns Hopkins University with a dissertation entitled “Life Underground: Hunting for Armenian Treasure in the Post-Genocide Landscape.” He holds an MA in Legal Theory from the École des hautes études en sciences sociales and a Diplôme in Law from École normale supérieure, Paris. He was a visiting graduate scholar in the Department of Anthropology at New York University in 2018-2019. His work explores the material and temporal dimensions constituted by the practices of dispossessed young Kurdish men searching for valuable objects believed to be buried by the victims of the Armenian genocide. In the academic years 2020-2022, he was a EUME Fellow of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. In the academic year 2022/23 he is a EUME Fellow funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and affiliated with the Institut für Europäische Ethnologie of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

Things Without Owners: Legal Fictions, Buried Treasures, and the Memory of the Armenian Genocide

Today, the Turkish state denies the historical truth of the massacres of 1915 and 1916, in which Ottoman forces killed over one million Armenians. Where the Turkish state based its denial on the putative lack of archival evidence, scholars responded to this official denial by trying to document both the factual basis and the genocidal character of the killings through archival research and personal testimonies. This project explores how this dispute over the authenticity of written sources plays out in an economic and cultural practice that is at once a direct result of the genocide, and a continuing source of contention for the current inhabitants of Turkish Kurdistan. Specifically, through ethnographic and archival research, it examines both the legal regulation of hunting for Armenian treasures— principally gold— and the practices of Kurdish treasure hunters under legal scrutiny. Treasure hunters seek to profit from the material wealth that was left behind by a population whose status as victims is vigorously denied by the same Turkish state that must issue permits for treasure excavations. Treasure hunts conducted without an official permit are considered illegal and prosecuted by up to two years of prison sentence. By tracing treasure hunters’ applications for excavation permits from a local state museum, as well as court files of unauthorized excavations, Önder Çelik’s research offers an ethnographic perspective on the ways in which trauma, memory, and history are articulated through the idioms of permissibility, prohibition, and desire that surround the legal governance of treasure hunting.



Alexandra Chreiteh (Shraytekh)

is a Postdoctoral Researcher in the Excellence Cluster Temporal Communities at Freie Universität Berlin. She holds a PhD in Comparative Literature from Yale University. Her work is at the intersection of transnational literature, literary history and theory, visual studies, race and ethnicity studies, women and gender studies, environmental studies, queer studies, and disability studies. It has appeared in the *Journal of North African Studies*, and in a Cambridge Critical Concepts Series volume on magical realism (forthcoming), among others. She teaches courses on Arab Spring and popular culture; the fantastic; border crossings in literature and film; Mizrahi literature and film; and literary and filmic monstrosity. In addition to her academic work, she is the author of two novels in Arabic, *Always Coca-Cola* and *Ali and his Russian Mother*. Her novels have been translated to English, German, and French. She is currently at work on her third novel. In the academic years 2021-2023, she is an affiliated EUME Fellow.

Other Realisms: A Theory of the Arabic Fantastic

Other Realisms proposes a radical retelling of the history of Arabic literature from below, rendering visible a rich corpus of otherness, social and literary, that remains submerged in the murky waters of national oblivion. The history of modern Arabic fiction is traditionally constructed as the chronicle of an alliance between the realist novel and the postcolonial nation. The project's hypothesis is that the triumph of the national and realist imaginaries is contingent on the suppression of the supernatural from literary and national plots. Amidst colonial encounters, the local nineteenth-century bourgeoisie linked the supernatural with social disease that threatened modern political, literary, and economic orders: the occultism of the masses, medieval marvel, popular genre fiction, ethnic minorities, queer and transgender bodies, and refugees. The suppression of the supernatural continues to reproduce structural marginality for those deemed extraneous to the national project. *Other Realisms* constructs a history of Arabic literature, told through its gaps and silences. In the past three decades, novels have shifted towards the supernal, but they are still read as sporadic aberrations that fail to fit into the gestalt of Arabic literary history. Fantastic genre fiction is largely ignored by elite literary studies, while early horror, gothic, magical realism, dystopia and science fiction rot in overcrowded archives. The project aims to reconstruct the forgotten archive of submerged literatures and cultural histories, by locating and ordering texts while creating spaces for their discussion. threaten the very possibility of otherness and stifle alternate imaginaries of collectivity and revolt.



Eman Elnemr

received her PhD in modern and contemporary history (2017) from the University of Tanta, Egypt, for her dissertation entitled “Family Businesses in Egypt 1920-1961,” and her MA (2012) for the thesis “The History of Egyptian Theatre and Its Impact on Society (1869-1920).” She published her first book, *Egyptian Theatre from the Renaissance to the Revolution of 1919* in 2019 with Dar al-Kutub wa al-Watha’iq al-Qawmiya. Her research interests address hegemonic elite projects and so-called modernization transformations, their effects on society, modes of resistance or responses to them, and public/people’s interventions in shaping them. More specifically, she is concerned with the daily practices of various forms and practices of art and expression that are linked to the transformation of the political economy and modernization, including the discourse-making mechanisms that partake in its construction. Besides that, she is working to finish her second book (tentatively titled “Family, Money, and Power in Egypt 1920-1961”). In the academic year 2021/22, she was a EUME Fellow and remains affiliated with EUME in the academic year 2022/23.

Discourse of Public Morals in Egypt 1880-1945: Modernization, Social Rebellion, and Licentiousness (khala’a)

Al-Khala’a, translated as licentiousness or obscenity practiced by women, calls for a critical interrogation as a problematic concept that obscures violence and, at the same time, involves rebellion and desire. Contemporary Egyptians whose knowledge of history is based on school education and mainstream historiography are often unaware of the rather licentious heritage of Egyptian and Arabic culture and arts. The conservative moral codes of moderate and decent behaviour that today are widely taken for granted, are a modernist accomplishment that was produced and formulated under the conditions of colonial modernity in Egypt during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In the proposed research project, I ask how this selective appropriation of Islamic and other ethical traditions as well as European ideas and practices was accomplished. The main research question of my project is how these ideas of public morals and religious, national or Oriental traditions were formulated in early 20th century Egypt, and what kind of ethical theories they were based on. I specifically inquire how the idea of morals and traditions was formulated 1) through a selective appropriation of Aristotelian ethics and 2) in a polemical encounter with popular arts that were labelled as licentious.



Samer Frangie

is currently an Associate Professor at the Department of Political Studies and Public Administration at the American University of Beirut. He specializes in political theory, intellectual history of the Arab world, and Middle Eastern politics. His research has been published in edited books and academic journals, such as *Modern Intellectual History*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies* and the *European Journal of Social Theory*, among others. He is currently working on a number of international research projects, including “Other Universals: Theorizing from Postcolonial Locations on Politics and Aesthetics”, housed at the Centre for Humanities Research at the University of the Western Cape, and “Drafting and Enacting the Revolutions in the Arab Mediterranean (1950-2013)” with the European Research Council. In addition to his academic work, Frangie has published a number of editorials and essays, which appeared in the *Journal of Palestinian Studies*, *e-flux*, and *al-Jumhuriya*. Currently, he is a senior editor at the independent media platform Megaphone News. Samer Frangie was a EUME Fellow in 2013/14 and 2016/17, and will return as an Affiliated EUME Fellow in the academic year 2022/23.

Politics of the Aftermath: Tradition, Memory and Temporality in the Lebanese Left, 1969-1987

Politics of the Aftermath is a history of the rise and fall of the Lebanese left and its various intellectual, political and artistic afterlives. Through following different theoretical arguments that marked the development of this tradition, the proposed manuscript narrates one aspect of the historical arc that links the disappointment with the Marxist moment to our post-revolutionary present. In addition to providing a history of the present intellectual conjuncture, *Politics of the Aftermath* locates in this experience and its afterlives a sense of afterness that provides a different temporal grounding for a critique of the present.



Gennaro Gervasio

a graduate of the University of Naples 'L'Orientale', is currently Associate Professor in History and Politics of the Middle East and North Africa in Roma Tre's Department of Humanities. Previously, he has been the Director of the Centre for Middle East and North African Studies at Sydney's Macquarie University (2009-11) and has been teaching and researching in Cairo from 2011 until 2016. His research interests include Marxism in the Arab world, the political role of Arab intellectuals, and civic activism and social movements in the Arab World (especially Egypt and Iraq). He is the author of *al-Haraka al-Markisiyya fi Misr 1967-1981* (The Marxist Movement in Egypt 1967-81; Cairo 2010), and more recently has co-edited a special issue on "Gramsci and the Uprisings in North Africa" (2021). In the academic year 2022/23, he is an Affiliated EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Subaltern Activism and the 'Arab Uprisings' in Egypt and Iraq

Inspired by Gramsci's seminal work on the subaltern – taken back to its class dimension – this project is looking at the emergence of 'subaltern subjects' as the protagonists of the 'Arab Uprisings', with a main focus on Egypt and a secondary comparative focus on Iraq from 2011 onwards. The main argument is that, as 'street politics' played a fundamental role in the protest movements both before and after 2011, the role played by old and new form of social and political activism needs further and deeper investigation. Based on past extensive fieldwork, my research on Egypt is considering both those sites and actors of resistance with an established societal recognition – such as workers, women, students and civic activists – as well as those without a tradition of political activism, like the football 'ultras' and the self-organized resistance in the 'social non-movements' in urban areas and rural alike. Gramsci's writings can help illuminate the different trajectories of subaltern activism especially in understanding whether, how and why these groups became distant from the subaltern actors they claimed to represent, and which strategies (if any) they followed to resist the post-July 2013 Counter-Revolution. Besides Egypt, I intend to investigate a much more recent and under-researched case, namely independent activism in Iraq before and after the 2019 'October Uprising'. In particular, my research aims at shedding light on newly established groups, created by the Uprising itself, which are trying to challenge the political and social order as whole.



Razan Ghazzawi

(they/she) received their PhD in Gender and Sexuality Studies from the University of Sussex, Brighton. They also hold an MA in Gender, Sexuality, and the Body from the University of Leeds, UK, and an MA in Comparative Literature from Balamand University in Lebanon. In their thesis “Pedagogies of Everyday Queer Protests: Rethinking Political Subjectivity and Violence in Syria and Lebanon 2011-2021,” they examine everyday queer and trans encounters at checkpoints, prisons, and queer asylum in the contexts of ‘war on terror’ and the ‘refugee crisis.’ Based on 10 months of ethnographic and autoethnographic fieldwork, this research looks at how notions of protests, violence, and political subjects have relied on heteronormative and binary logic that ignored nonbinary forms of everyday protests. Razan is a EUME Fellow in the academic year 2022/23. They are a former prisoner from the Syrian state and an award winner of Frontline Defender in 2012.

From Carceral Geographies to Racialized Borders: A Queer Feminist Ethnography

From a positionality of an exiled protestor in Europe and a previous political prisoner in Syria, this post-doctoral project traces the journeys of eight self-identified Syrian and Palestinian LGBTQ artists, workers, performers, and refugees from their temporary locations of exile in Lebanon to their refugee locations in Europe. It explores the interlocutors’ temporal encounters with geographies of checkpoints and prisons in Syria and Lebanon on the one hand, and racialized borders of Europe, on the other. In doing so, this project investigates narratives of what Rima Hammami calls “carceral geographies” (Hammami, 2015) and surviving checkpoints, prisons, and asylum journeys from Syria and Lebanon to Europe. In doing so, this project investigates stories of navigating and surviving racialized borders as LGBTQ refugees of color and explores how this experience is securitized and militarized. Furthermore, this project explores emotional labor and care (Raha 2017) as affective forms of protest in the context of military carceral states in Syria and Lebanon and Europe’s ‘refugee crisis.’ This fellowship will be dedicated to interviewing and exploring the journeys of eight self-identified Syrian and Palestinian LGBTQ persons who fled Syria and Lebanon to Europe and how they view their asylum experiences in relation to previous experiences in Syria and Lebanon.



Kaoutar Ghilani

is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien during the academic year 2022/23. She received her doctorate in Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Oxford as an Ertegun scholar (2022) for her thesis “Discourses of Failure: Arabisation and Nation-Building in Morocco.” She also holds a Bachelor’s degree Cum Laude in Social Sciences and Middle Eastern Studies (2015) and a Research Master’s degree Cum Laude in Political Theory (2017) from Sciences Po Paris. She was a tutor of “Politics in the Middle East” at Oxford and a visiting researcher at the Centre Jacques Berque in Morocco. Her work has been published in the *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, the *Bulletin of Francophone Postcolonial Studies*, *Review of Middle East Studies*, and the *Journal of North African Studies*. She is currently preparing a monograph on language politics and nation-building in the Maghreb.

Failing the Nation? The Rise and Fall of Arabisation in the Maghreb

Kaoutar Ghilani’s research investigates the disavowal by Maghrebi postcolonial states (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) of a main element of their decolonial nation-building: Arabisation. Replacing French with Standard Arabic in the public space after independence, Arabisation was a key nationalist demand representing an endogenous modernity project for the Maghreb that was distinct from both the West’s and the Middle East’s. Once a largely consensual — or at least not contested — policy associated with decolonisation, Arabisation has nevertheless grown increasingly controversial, especially in education, as claims of its ‘failure’ poured from across the political spectrum. While the discourse bracketing Arabisation with ‘failure’ has entrenched itself in the public sphere, no formal evaluation of the policy has been ever conducted. In 2019, Morocco and Algeria announced a turn towards French and English, respectively, in their education systems. How has the discourse on the ‘failure of Arabisation’ become dominant in the Maghreb and what implications does it have for nation-building? During her time as a EUME fellow, Kaoutar Ghilani aims to expand on her doctoral thesis to write a monograph on the political history of the discourse on the ‘failure’ of Arabisation in the Maghreb. The book traces the circulation of the idea of the Arabisation’s ‘failure’ at a regional level, analyses the political, cultural, economic, and social reasons that have allowed this discourse to become dominant, and studies the ways it has impacted Moroccan, Algerian, and Tunisian nation-building.



Fouad Halbouni

received his PhD in cultural anthropology from Johns Hopkins University (2019) and his MA from the American University in Cairo (2009). His dissertation is titled “Between Promise and Disappointment: Coptic Youth Movements and the Sectarian Question After the Egyptian Revolution”. Fouad has taught several courses at Johns Hopkins University and the Cairo Institute for Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (CILAS) that reflect his current research interests in diverse sub-disciplines such as the Anthropology of Orthodox Christianity, Memory Studies, Anthropology of Youth Movements, and lastly, the Anthropology of Revolution. He has also co-founded (alongside art critic Ismail Fayed) the History and Cultural Memory Forum, a series of seminars that explore interrelated themes in Arab cultural history such as the legacy of Walter Benjamin in Arab thought, and the history of Egyptian avant-garde movements. The forum has produced specialized booklets on the themes discussed in the seminars. In 2020/22, Fouad was EUME Fellow and continues with EUME in the academic year 2022/23.

Exercises in Survival: The Moral Lives of Coptic Activists in Post-Revolutionary Egypt

The “Exercises in Survival” project examines everyday forms of ethical practices among Coptic activists which are involved in reclaiming their disrupted and damaged lives in the face of political repression following the January revolution. The project approaches two interrelated registers of survival: on the one hand, survival as an exercise in self-examination in which the activists reassess and revisit their different moral-political stakes in relation to their changing interpretations of the revolutionary event as it precipitates in different moments in time, and on the other, the different forms of moral responses to the disappointment of revolutionary outcomes, to what they see as a defeated revolution, yet which has its social legacy in the form of an afterlife whereby networks, values, subjectivities, and identities produced through it cannot be simply cast aside but subsist in everyday moral choices. Some activists attempt to find solace in mending and redefining their relations with their past social worlds such as through their local churches and kinship networks, which they broke due to political differences during revolution. For others, it is a quest to redefine their faiths and seek forms of ethical life outside of the confines of the church in which they have formed networks of moral camaraderie.



Nurçin İleri

received her PhD from the Department of History at Binghamton University in 2015. Her dissertation, *A Nocturnal History of fin de siècle Istanbul*, casts light on the social and material geographies of night that went beyond the dichotomies of the ‘city of glittering leisure and consumption,’ or the ‘city of indigence and vice.’ Her dissertation research has led to several publications in peer-reviewed journals including *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, *Journal of the Ottoman and Turkish Studies Association*, *Etudes balkaniques*, and *New Perspectives on Turkey*. She taught courses on the history of the late Ottoman Empire and contemporary Turkey at Boğaziçi and Işık Universities (2012-2018). She worked as the assistant coordinator of the Boğaziçi University Archives and Documentation Center, where she conducted a project entitled “Histories of Science, Culture and Education in Istanbul Through Personal Archives” and was involved in curating and writing material for on-site and online exhibitions (2015-2018). She spent one year as a post-doctoral scholar in the Department of History at the Université Grenoble Alpes (2018-2019) and six months as a visiting researcher at the Center of Metropolitan Studies of Technische Universität Berlin (2019-2020). During the academic years 2020-23, she is a EUME Fellow associated with the IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History (re:work) of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

The Electrification of Istanbul: Technology, Politics, and Everyday Life

Nurçin İleri studies on the history of electrification in the late Ottoman and early Republican Istanbul (1876-1939). Her project focuses on the efforts to build an urban scale power plant and electric grid in Istanbul and explores how electrical technology and infrastructure transformed public, industrial, and domestic spaces, and rearranged the rhythm of everyday life. It examines how the transfer, generation, distribution, and consumption of this new technology triggered a range of encounters and dialogues among the state authorities, city administration, multinational investors, experts, workers, and consumers. İleri questions how the electricity network of artifacts, knowledge, labor, and political ideologies reinforced new hierarchies and inequalities in institutions, in the city’s natural and built environment and in daily life. Her research relies on a wide range of sources; state archives, foreign diplomatic archives, company/consortium archives, local periodicals, and memoirs; and reveals how the history of electrification in Istanbul stands at the intersection of transnational political and economic networks and tells another history of global capitalism both in the Middle Eastern and European contexts.



Jeffrey G. Karam

is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Lebanese American University. He is a non-resident Research Associate at Harvard University's Middle East Initiative. He received his PhD in Politics from Brandeis University. He has held postdoctoral fellowships and visiting professorships at Harvard University and Boston University. His research focusses on the Politics of Intelligence and Foreign Policy and Revolutions and Counter-Revolutions in the Middle East. Karam is the editor of *The Middle East in 1958: Reimagining A Revolutionary Year* (London: I.B. Tauris and Bloomsbury, 2020). He is currently finishing his first book on American intelligence and foreign policy in the Middle East during revolutionary times and political change. Karam is also co-editing a book entitled, *The Lebanon Uprising of 2019: Voices from the Revolution* (forthcoming with I.B. Tauris). From 2021-2022, Karam was a Research Fellow with the Global Scholarly Dialogue Programme of the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, affiliated with EUME and the Center for Middle Eastern and North African Politics at Freie Universität Berlin. In the academic year 2022/23, he continues to be affiliated with EUME.

Revolution and the Boundaries of Political Change: The Lebanon Uprising of 2019 and the International Politics of Counter-Revolution

This project examines how foreign powers often act as counter-revolutionary forces in times of revolutionary change. It investigates the case of Lebanon in 2019 to show how foreign powers, such as the United States, France, Russia, and others, bolstered the sectarian-based political system to maintain the status-quo after the eruption of the massive uprising on October 17, 2019. By examining foreign powers as counter-revolutionary forces, Karam explains some of the challenges of emancipatory politics during revolutionary times. He compares the similarity of positions taken by foreign powers during the initial phase of the Lebanon Uprising of 2019. His emphasis on the actions of great powers as counter-revolutionary forces demonstrates that the initial setbacks of many uprisings in the first and second wave of these revolutionary struggles in the Middle East are not solely based on endogenous factors. Karam, therefore, provides a holistic account of the challenges of mobilization during revolutionary times by extending beyond local factors and adding international and regional features that are still consequential in many post-colonial societies. Karam's research demonstrates that the convergence of interests between foreign powers limited the possibilities of change and socio-political reform after hundreds of thousands of Lebanese took to the streets in October 2019 and afterwards.



Zahiye Kundos

is a literary scholar, specializing in modern Islam, Arabic literature and the critique of modernity. She is completing her first book titled *In the Name of God we Will be Modern (Once Again): The Re-Religious Turn of Jamāl al-Dīn al-Afghānī and Muhammad 'Abduh and the Critique of European Modernity*. In her current project, 'The Afterlife of Muhammad 'Abduh in Arabic Literature,' which focuses on the Egyptian canon, Kundos demonstrates the influence of modern religious reforms on the development of Arabic literature. She is a member of the editorial advisory board at *Political Theology Beyond*, a public scholarship project from the journal *Political Theology*. In the academic year 2020/21, she was a EUME Fellow and she continues to be affiliated with EUME through the academic years 2021-2023, with the support of the Minerva Foundation.

The Loss of the Muftī: Reimagining the Afterlife of Muhammad 'Abduh's Islamic Modernism in Arabic Literature

What starting point can we find for a discussion of being Muslim as a moral way of life in these times when the Arabic discourse is bruised and stuttering? To begin to answer this therapeutic question, this project suggests that, instead of studying religious knowledge, (*'Ulūm Al-Dīn*) and literature (*Adab*), separately - as their ostensible mutual estrangement in modernity has led us to do - we turn our attention to the range of experiences that become available when we consider the dynamic and symbiotic historical interrelations between them. This project is an endeavor in this direction. It attends to allocate the polemics incited in the first decades of 20th-century Egypt between religious and secular writers from the point of view of the latter as registered in their literal productions, particularly that by Taha Hussein (d. 1973) surrounding Muhammad 'Abduh's death (d. 1905). Alongside voicing the tensions and uncovering the drama created in the aftermath of 'Abduh's absence, the project aims to show the ways Hussein and his fellow intellectuals, looked up and back to 'Abduh with awe and sobriety and sought to extricate textures of belonging with him and his agenda of reform.



Marijana Mitrović

received her PhD in Anthropology from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, and is completing a second PhD in Sociology at the Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (Humboldt University in Berlin). Dr. Mitrović published several articles in peer-reviewed academic journals, worked in academic institutions and participated in numerous academic conferences. She is also a feminist activist. Besides academic work, she also worked as a senior policy advisor at the A 11 - Initiative for Economic and Social Rights in Belgrade. Her research interests stem from her activism, academic and non-academic professional life. This includes gender, labor, nationalism, popular culture, mobility, and environmental crisis. In the academic years 2021-2023, she is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Sustainability of Return and (Re)Integration for Roma Returnees under Readmission Agreements in Serbia: Transnational and Gender Aspects

Research on migrants' integration has traditionally focused on the process of immigrants becoming part of host societies, while the process of (re)integration in the country of origin has been understudied. This applies to the return of the minorities in particular. This project focuses on (re)integration of the Roma returnees under readmission agreements in Serbia, and factor in the strong involvement of the (former) host countries (primarily Germany) in the reintegration projects in the country of origin. Starting from the concept of 'mixed embeddedness' (Van Houtte and Davids 2008), this project analyses transnational and gendered aspects of the reintegration projects conducted by the national and international organizations, in particular in the sphere of employment.



Alia Mossallam

is a cultural historian, educator and writer interested in songs that tell stories and stories that tell of popular struggles behind the better-known events that shape world history. For her PhD she researched a popular history of Nasserist Egypt through the stories and experiences of the popular resistance in Port Said (1956) and Suez (1967-1974) and the construction of the Aswan High Dam through the experiences of its builders and the Nubian communities displaced by it. As a EUME fellow 2017-21 of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation she worked on her book on the visual and musical archiving practices of the builders of the Aswan High Dam and the Nubian communities displaced by it. Her new project at EUME (2021-23), “Tracing Emancipation Under Rubbles of War”, retrieves the physical and political journeys of Egyptian and North African workers on the various fronts of World War I through the songs and memoirs that recount their struggles. An experimentative pedagogue, she founded the site-specific public history project “Ihky ya Tarikh”, as well as having taught at the American University in Cairo, the Freie Universität in Berlin, and continuing to teach at the Cairo Institute for Liberal Arts.

Tracing Emancipation under Rubbles of War: Popular Histories of North African Laborers from the Fronts of World War I to Revolution

This project retrieves and reveals the journeys of North African Laborers in imperial armies across the geographies of World War I, tracing the growing political consciousness reflected through their songs and stories and culminating in revolts whose legacies, despite invisibility, persist until this very day. “Tracing Emancipation under Rubbles of War” is a critical inquiry into a global history of transregional solidarity and resistance amongst migrant workers in a war-torn world. More than a million low ranking soldiers and workers from colonized regions were sent to the battle-fields of World War I by the Entente powers and the British military respectively. The project explores their experiences on the fronts of the World War through their own voices, in oral and archival songs and memoirs, from longings, to solidarities to political resistance. Mossallam follows the trails of dispersed archives left by these laborers from the times they were taken through their journeys across Europe, and the miraculous ways they made it back home, whether physically or through their ideas of changing the world order that sent them to war. These years of war (particularly 1916-1918) were also years of significant revolts in many countries, including Egypt, Algeria, the Upper Volta, Mozambique and all the way to Germany or Russia.



Nil Mutluer

is a social scientist, and occasional journalist, TV programmer and consultant for art projects. She obtained her PhD in Comparative Gender Studies at Central European University. Nil works and acts in the intersectional space of civil society, among academia, media and arts. She was a guest scholar in the Diversity and Social Conflict Department at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin where she was an Einstein Foundation Senior Scholar between 2019-2021, Philipp Schwartz Research Fellow of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation between 2016-2018, and an interim professor of Public Law and Gender Studies at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin in 2018. She has worked as a lecturer at different universities in Istanbul. She has been an affiliated EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in the academic year 2021/22, and in 2022 started to work at the Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences “Multiple Secularities - Beyond the West, Beyond Modernities” at the University of Leipzig. She continues to be an affiliated EUME Fellow in 2022/23.

In-between Diversity and Polarization: The Politics of Gender, Ethnicity and Religion in post 1980 Turkey

The socio-political space of Turkey is marked by a profound diversity in terms of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion and ideology, yet today Turkish politics is marked by a profound, bi-polar polarization between two vaguely defined political camps. While the pro-government camp is defined by an alliance between Islamic-conservative and Turkish-nationalist elements, the opposition camp is much more fragmented and encompasses the whole spectrum of the diverse identities found in Turkey’s socio-political space, including secularists, Islamic-conservatives, Turkish and Kurdish nationalists, socialists, social democrats, feminists and LGBTIQ+ movements. My research seeks to understand, from an intersectional and historical perspective, how this multipolar diversity evolved into a bipolar polarization, by delving into the ways in which alliances formed and broken between these identities in the post-1980 Turkey.



Rim Naguib

received her PhD in Sociology from Northwestern University (2016) and her MA from Sciences Po Aix-en-Provence (2006). Her PhD dissertation is titled “Intelligentsia Class Formation and Ideologies in Peripheral Societies: Comparing Egypt and Iran, 1922-1952”. She was a post-doctoral fellow with the Arab Council for the Social Sciences. Based in Cairo, she taught in several alternative education initiatives, seeking to popularize the critical social sciences. Her research interests address three different, but not unrelated, fields: the colonial practice of ideological-ethnic deportation of internationalist foreigners and ‘local subjects of foreign extraction’ in the policing of communism in interwar Egypt; the post-colonial securitization of Egyptian nationality legislation and practice and of the management of foreigners’ residence; and the political and cultural history of Egyptian patriarchal nationalism. She is also writing and illustrating a graphic biography of Joseph Rosenthal (1872-1965), and has co-translated several graphic novels into Arabic. In the academic year 2019/20, Rim Naguib was a EUME Fellow and continued her EUME fellowship in 2020-22 through a stipend by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Since 2022 she is a EUME Research Associate at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Policing Internationalism and Setting the Nation’s Boundary: Deportation, Nationality and Foreigners’ Residence in Egypt, 1919-1967

The project first examines the heavy recourse to deportation by the British authorities in interwar Egypt to counter “the dangers of Bolshevism”. The deportations targeted Russian Jewish refugees, European emigrés, stateless residents, and former Ottoman subjects designated by British colonial officials as “local subjects of foreign extraction”. The removal of suspected leftist internationalists was based, both, on ideology and ethnicity, and regardless of legal status. It set the ground for the post-colonial securitization of Egyptian nationality and of the management of foreigners’ residence, and for the security-oriented construction of ‘the foreign’. The project then investigates the latter processes by analyzing the legislation and re-legislation of Egyptian nationality, within the context of state discourses and enactments of sovereignty, and by surveying the post-war waves of political deportation and up to 1967, and the individual resistance to such removals at the Higher Administrative Court. The project therefore traces the continuum between colonialism and post-colonial nationalism.



İnan Özdemir Taştan

received her PhD in 2013 from Ankara University Institute of Social Sciences, writing her thesis on the rhetoric of radical left movements in Turkey in the 1970s. She worked as a research assistant at Ankara University Communication faculty between 2002 and 2017, where she offered courses on public relations, political communication, and research methods. In 2020-21 she was Barbro Klein Fellow at Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study. Her research interests include political communication, social movements, and media studies. She has taken part in several research projects focusing on political campaigns and media. Her recent publications have focused mainly on the electoral speeches of political leaders and their perception of democracy, the increasing religionization of politics in Turkey, political debates on Syrian immigration, radical media, and resistance under AKP governments. She has published several papers and book chapters. Moreover, she is the co-author of the books *Seçimlik Demokrasi* (2018) (Voting Democracy) and *Vaatten Duaya, Anayasadan Kur'an'a: Siyasette Dinselleşme* (2019) (From Promise to Prayer, Constitution to Koran: Religionization of Politics). She sits on the editorial board of *Kültür ve İletişim/culture&communication* and served as the editor from 2018 to 2020. In the academic years 2021-2023, she is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien. She is also a 2022-23 Fellow at the Center for Comparative Research on Democracy at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

From Emotions to Political Demands: Women's Movement, Mourning, and Struggle Against Gendered Necropolitics in Turkey

The main objective of this project is to explore the role of emotions in the rise of the women's movement in Turkey. More specifically, it analyzes how feminist organizations mobilize emotions through mourning and justice-seeking as a political strategy to combat femicide and violence against women. For a long-time, Feminists have stated that all violence against women is structured and political. What İnan Özdemir Taştan offers in this project is a novel analysis of the feminist movement in Turkey under the context of an epidemic of violence against women through the concepts of "masculinist restoration" and "necropolitics." From this lens, she argues that women's struggle against femicide has also become a war against the governments' necropolitics, with the political mobilization of mourning and justice-seeking as focal points in this war.



Zainab Qadiri

studied literature at Herat University before she became an author, theater artist and editor-in-chief of the literary and artistic magazine “Shirin”. She was also actively involved with the Simorgh Film Association of Culture and Art and the Yaran-e-Yar Cultural Association, both based in Herat. Zainab directed theater plays dealing with gender topics and discrimination against the Hazaras in Afghanistan. Through her theater work in a female theater collective in Afghanistan, she cooperated with the Ernst Busch University of Performing Arts, among others. Working at the intersection of academic research and the performing arts, Zainab will focus on a project on the Hazara ethnic minority while being a EUME Fellow in 2022-24, affiliated with Ernst Busch University, Berlin.

The Genocide of the Hazara

This project addresses the ongoing genocide against Hazaras in Afghanistan. I want to document and write about the memories and the experiences of institutional and informal discrimination, ethnic oppression and cleansing, and recurring waves of violence and mass murder that are intentionally inflicted on the Hazara by the ruling and terrorist groups of the country. After every incident of targeted mass killing - for example in May 2021, after the deadly suicide attack on the Saied al-Shuhada School in Western Kabul (one of the predominantly Hazara resident areas in the city) - a campaign to “stop the Hazara genocide” has escalated and received strong support and opposition from social media users. It is reported in international media outlets such as the BBC, VOA, The Wall Street Journal or The New York Times. The campaigns have come to a halt after a few weeks, the attention faded away, and after countless talks and controversies, the question of whether the deliberate and intentional killing of Hazaras in Afghanistan and even in the Hazara resident areas of Pakistan could be called genocide, remains unanswered. On the other hand, sophisticated research exists which proves that what is being done and has been done in Afghanistan against the Hazaras falls under the legal norm of genocide. Through a research-based approach of a theater and a novel project, I would like to address the question of genocide in Afghanistan to draw attention to the necessity of acknowledgement and action to end this crime against humanity.



Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin

teaches at the department of Jewish history, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He was a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin (2003-2004), and a founding member of the Collegium of EUME. Among his publications are: *The Censor, the Editor and the Text: Catholic Censorship and Hebrew Literature in the Sixteenth Century* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007); *Exil et Souverainete* (Paris: La fabrique, 2007); *Exile and Binationalism: From Gershom Scholem and Hannah Arendt to Edward Said and Mahmoud Darwish* (Carl Heinrich Becker Lecture 2011, Berlin 2012). His recent book in Hebrew is entitled *Mishnaic Consciousness, Biblical Consciousness: Safed and Zionist Culture* (Hebrew, Van Leer Institute and Ha-Kibbutz Ha-Meuchad, 2022). He is completing now a manuscript entitled *Jewish History as a Counter-History*. In the academic year 2022/23, Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin is a Senior Associated EUME Fellow.

16th Century Safed, Zionism and Palestine

Safed in northern Palestine was the site of a significant revival of Jewish Culture in the sixteenth century. The town attracted many exceptional figures from Spain, North Africa, and Eastern Europe, who manifestly reshaped the Jewish world. It has been a formative period, crucial for the developments of Jewish culture, both in the Muslim world (in particular in North Africa) and in Eastern Europe, mainly Hassidism. In his recent book, Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin has proposed to view Safed and Zionism as two different models of Jewish settlement in Palestine/the Land of Israel. Each of these approaches refers to a different historical period (Zionist to the biblical past, Safed to the period after the destruction of the Second Temple), and consequently provides a different understanding of the present and of redemption. In spite of the undeniable impact of sixteenth century Safed for later generations, modern Jewish historiography abandoned its legacies, or considered them as mere manifestations of traditional values and oriental culture. In contrast, he suggests to rethink “Safed” as a beginning of modernity, as a starting point for a counter-history of Europe, and for a different perspective on the history and presence of Palestine.



Jamil Mohammed Sbitan

is a PhD candidate in the Department of History and the Institute for Comparative Literature and Society at Columbia University. His interests span the history of science and the social, legal, and intellectual histories of the Middle East and North Africa. He holds a BA in anthropology from Boston University, an MA in Middle Eastern studies from Harvard University, and an MPhil in history from Columbia University. In 2022/2023 Jamil is an Affiliated Doctoral EUME Fellow.

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Arbia Selmi

holds a PhD in sociology from the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS) in Paris. Her thesis focused on the mobilization of women trade unionists for access to positions of power within the Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT). She was a university lecturer at the Department of Cultural History and Theory at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin where she led a seminar titled “Gender, Law and Collective Mobilizations”. Arbia is a member of the Maurice Halbwachs Centre in Paris, an associate member of the Marc Bloch Centre in Berlin (from October 2019 to September 2022), and has been a fellow of the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies (MECAM) in Tunis in the year 2022. Her research lies at the intersection of political sociology (collective mobilizations), sociology of gender, and sociology of organizations. Arbia is a feminist activist involved with organizations fighting for gender equality and against violence against women. In the academic years 2023-25, she is an affiliated EUME Fellow.

The Struggle of the Women’s Movement in Egypt for a Personal Status Law based on Equality, Justice, and Freedom

The Egyptian television series *Faten Amal Harbi*, aired in Ramadan of 2022, sparked a public debate on the Personal Status Law, the right to divorce, and the general condition of women in Egyptian society. Its storyline denounces the current Family Law as based on an outdated and conservative reading of religious texts. Feminist organizations have been calling for reforms in the Personal Status Laws for many years. On 25 May 2022, some feminist organizations, such as the Centre for Egyptian Women’s Legal Assistance (CEWLA), launched a campaign titled “For a Fair Family Law”. This campaign, and many activities in the field of women’s rights in Egypt, are funded by European and international organizations. The recent campaign demands no less than “a revolution in the interpretation of religious texts” and – in the aftermath and language of the Arab revolutions – calls for a family code based on “equality, justice, dignity and freedom.” With a qualitative approach, based on biographical interviews, I want to explore how, and under what conditions and by which means Egyptian women mobilize for a new Personal Status Law, and how they perceive the impact of regional networks of Arab feminists, and transregional solidarity and international funding on their agenda and engagement.



Saphe Shamoun

is a PhD candidate in anthropology at Columbia University in NYC. Working between anthropology, intellectual history, critical theory and Middle East Studies, Saphe's work grapples with the questions of political imaginaries and how social groups envision future alternatives. He is currently in Berlin in order to conduct his fieldwork with Syrians in exile who took part in the 2011 uprising, focusing mainly on the rise of the concept of dignity as a political demand and how it lives in exile today. His research also focuses on Arab Marxist traditions and how to read the revolutionary hopes and emancipatory promises of the 1970s and 1980s in Syria in light of the 2011 moment. Saphe holds a BA in psychology from Columbia University and completed a master's degree in Near East Studies at New York University, with a thesis on the Syrian Marxist Yasin al-Hafiz. Saphe is also a DJ and music curator and the co-founder of Laylit, a monthly dance party and platform that brings together DJ sets and live instruments by artists from the MENA region and its diaspora. In the academic year 2022/23, he is an affiliated Doctoral EUME Fellow.

Future Alternatives: Syrians in Exile and the Call for Dignity

My research seeks to unearth the political projects of the 2011 Syrian uprising and to trace their trajectories in exile today. The uprising was a moment that opened up new future horizons for Syrians in their calls for 'freedom, justice and dignity.' Yet the trajectory of the "impossible revolution"—as the Syrian intellectual Yassin al-Haj Saleh named it (2017)—seems to have taken the futurity, once again, out of the future for many Syrians. Conducting ethnographic research among 'the generation of the uprising' and an older generation of (former) Syrian Marxists who took part in the uprising and currently reside in Berlin, I explore the foreclosures of the 2011 possibilities, and the concept of dignity around which the optimism and the initial demands of the uprising have been framed. Situating the political possibilities opened up by the Syrian uprising in a global context of social uprisings, my project examines the political conjuncture to which dignity became an answer, and explores how the concepts, affects and political tools that have emerged from the uprising and its exiles open the possibility for new ways of thinking future alternatives. In doing so, I ask: is it possible to think revolution and social change outside the Marxist understanding of capturing state power, or the liberal language of rights and the notion of progress?



Fatemeh Shams

is Assistant Professor of Modern Persian literature at the University of Pennsylvania. Her area of expertise includes literary production under authoritarian states, social history of modern Persian literature, ideology and literary production. Fatemeh is an internationally acclaimed, award-winning poet with three poetry collections. Her third collection, *When They Broke Down the Door* won the Latifeh Yarshater annual book award in 2017. Fatemeh's first monograph, *A Revolution in Rhyme: Official Poets of the Islamic Republic*, will be published by Oxford University Press in 2020. In the academic year 2021/22, she was a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, and will rejoin EUME in summer 2023.

Portraits of Exile in Persian Literary Tradition

In its conventional sense, exile is a phenomenon symbiotic with nationalism, the idea of homeland and identity. A direct link between nationalist ideologies, exile and literature can be clearly drawn in a great number of countries throughout the twentieth century and has been the subject of numerous scholarly works - from the German genre of *Exilliteratur*, to writing from Italy, the Eastern Bloc, Turkey and over to Iran, Israel/Palestine, and the Arab states. The full complexity and nuance of exilic experience beyond official geographical displacement has, however, remained under-explored. As our wider understanding of exile grows to incorporate forms of sociological displacement and otherness, so must our analysis of the expression of these layered experiences in culture, language and literature. *Portraits of Exile in Persian Literary Tradition* is a book that Shams had been thinking about for the better part of a decade. In her first book, *A Revolution in Rhyme: Official Poets of the Islamic Republic* (Oxford University Press, 2020), she treats the relationship between literature, ideology and nation-building in Iran with particular focus on the past forty years. Her second book project builds up on her first book by focusing on the alternate crowd, those writers who have not been part of the state ideological apparatus for various reasons. Those who have experienced an existence in void, a form of gender, ethnic, linguistic or political exile that has been echoed in their creative work.



Sana Tannoury-Karam

is a historian of the modern Middle East, writing on the intellectual history of the Left in the Levant. She received her PhD in History from Northeastern University and holds an MA in Political Studies from the American University of Beirut. In 2019/2020, Tannoury-Karam was an Early Career Fellow at the Arab Council for the Social Sciences (ACSS) affiliated with the Center of Arab and Middle East Studies at the American University of Beirut, and a lecturer in the Humanities Department at the Lebanese American University. She had also completed a post-doctoral fellowship at Rice University in 2018/2019. She has various publications, including her latest article “This War is Our War: Anti-Fascism Among Lebanese Leftist Intellectuals during World War Two” in *Journal of World History* 30, no. 3 (September 2019). She is also co-editor of and contributor to the volume *The League Against Imperialism: Lives and Afterlives* with Leiden University Press (2020). In the academic year 2020/21, Sana Tannoury-Karam was a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien, affiliated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin. She has been awarded a second EUME Fellowship for the academic year 2022/23.

“Part of a Whole”: Anti-Fascists, Internationalists, and Suffragettes in the Levant, 1920-1950

Part of a Whole is a history of internationalism, revolutionary thought, and intellectual life in Lebanon. It is a book project that I will revise and finalize during my EUME Fellowship in 2022/23. The book combines social and biographic history with intellectual global history approaches to chronicle the political organization and activism of a group of Arab intellectuals - mostly Lebanese men and women - who advocated for social justice, international solidarity, democratic principles, and suffrage. It is an intellectual and cultural history that recovers the ways Arab intellectuals engaged with the political sphere and negotiated their relevance in universal terms during the formative period of the emerging order of state and community in the Levant. Although the book chronicles the foundations of the Lebanese left, it is not an institutional history of the communist party. Rather, this book exemplifies the ideological fluidity that characterized the interwar period by focusing on individuals who, although adhered to a leftist worldview, represented the porousness of affinities by combining various causes and crossing certain political boundaries that would become more rigid with time. The collective biography this book narrates includes individuals who fought with the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War, some who participated in the Brussels meeting of the international League Against Imperialism, one who became the first Arab woman to run for parliament, and others who were imprisoned for aiding the revolutionaries of the Great Syrian Revolt.



Hanan Toukan

is Assistant Professor in Middle East Studies at Bard College Berlin. Her research is concerned with the political and social roles art and cultural institutions play in our lives. Her teaching and writings sit at the intersection of international politics, postcolonial studies, visual cultures, and cultural studies. Prior to joining Bard College Berlin, Toukan was Visiting Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies at Brown University and Visiting Professor of Cultural Studies at Bamberg University. She has also taught at Freie Universität Berlin, SOAS, and University of London in Media and Film Studies, as well as Politics and International Studies. She is the recipient of several research awards including most recently from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the Einstein Foundation for her current research project on the visual politics of museums. Her book *The Politics of Art: Dissent and Cultural Diplomacy in Palestine Lebanon and Jordan* (2021) has been published by Stanford University Press. Toukan's work has been published in *Cultural Politics*, *Arab Studies Journal*, *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, amongst others. She was a EUME Fellow in 2012-13 and returned as EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2019-22). In the academic year 2022/23, she remains affiliated with EUME.

Museums of the Future: Landscapes, Objects and Memories

The question of how to make the museum – an institution historically bound up with the emergence of the nation-state and the notion of the public in eighteenth-century Europe – relevant to the global conditions which shape its direction, is central to many contemporary museums' missions to “globalize”. Inspired by this critical juncture in the historical trajectory of museums' roles, this research asks how we are to approach some of the key questions that underpin this conundrum that globalizing museums find themselves in vis-à-vis the pressures they are under to decolonize their collections and exhibitions. This research approaches the study of museums and cultural institutions by emphasizing the value of a postcolonial approach and decolonial frameworks relevant for the twenty-first century. It asks how we are to rethink and rework the vexed relationship between what are often contested objects, local citizens, and global publics on the one hand, and the existing tensions between the aesthetical form of an exhibition, the tastes of its audiences on the other, and the politics shaping each.



Oraib Toukan

is an artist and scholar. She holds a PhD in Fine Arts from Oxford University, Ruskin School of Art. Until Fall 2015, she was Head of the Arts Division and Media Studies program at Bard College at Al Quds University, Palestine and was visiting faculty at the International Academy of Fine Arts in Ramallah. Between 2015 and 2017, she taught at the Ruskin School of Art's University of Oxford Graduate Teaching program. In Autumn 2018, she was Mercator Fellow at the "Cultures of Critique" program at Leuphana University, Lüneburg. Toukan is author of *Sundry Modernism: Materials for a Study of Palestinian Modernism* (Sternberg Press, 2017), and the essay-film *When Things Occur* (2016). Recent exhibitions include the Asia Pacific Triennial, the Mori Art Museum, Akademie der Künste, Berlin, Heidelberger Kunstverein, Qalandia International, The Centre for Contemporary Art Glasgow, and the 11th Istanbul Biennale. In the academic year 2019/20, she was a EUME Fellow and stayed at EUME during the academic years 2020-2022, supported by a fellowship of the Swiss National Science Foundation. In the academic year 2022/23, she continues to be affiliated with EUME.

Decruelling Images: The Micro Visual Field of Violence

Cruel images epitomize degradation of sorts. In one way, images that represent politically degraded subjects in turn get materially degraded via passage and mediation, and degrade the subject further by virtue of being seen, scrutinized, or passed over. Toukan's postdoctorate departs from practice-based research on cruel images to explore propositions for decruelling images. Her methodology lies in handling and re-editing found archival materials in post-production, whereby knowledge is produced through an extreme closeness to the materiality of an image via the dialectics of montage. The objective is to publish an anthology of writings that propels various theoretical notions around "decruelling images" by using the essay-as-form and the artist book-as-method. To this end, she will ethnographically explore archival representations emanating from colonized contexts to reclaim the relevance of the Palestinian experience as a historic case that has long worked with images of violence—one that could help locate current concerns with the proliferation of cruel images. Her research questions whether abstraction, via extreme proximity to the materiality of violence, at the level of the pixel grain can transcend representations of violence altogether, into a field of knowing via seeing; when images feel like they can be touched, and in turn become touching. She asks, can a navigational turn toward images of suffering become the new un-cruelling, or at the very least lead to some moments of consciousness and, in turn, to the "shifting of the frame" (Butler, 2010) in the next round of violence?



Filiz Tütüncü Çağlar

is an archaeologist specializing in Byzantine and Islamic archaeology. She was awarded her MA degree in Archaeology and History of Art at Bilkent University, Ankara. In 2017, Filiz received her PhD in Art History and Visual Studies from the University of Victoria (Canada). Her doctoral dissertation, entitled “From Raqqa with Love: The Raqqa Excavations by the Ottoman Imperial Museum (1905-1906 and 1908)”, examines Ottoman archaeological investigations in Syria within a broader historical and disciplinary context while garnering a critical outlook to the existing historiography. Her current research interests focus on the history of collecting and archaeology in the late Ottoman Empire as well as heritage politics and management. She was an Art Histories Fellow in 2018/19, an associated EUME Fellow in 2019/20 and is a EUME Fellow of the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung in 2020-22, affiliated with the Museum for Islamic Art in Berlin and the Institute of Art History at Freie Universität Berlin. She is also affiliated with the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin where she leads tours for enthusiasts of the ancient and Islamic Middle East. In the academic year 2022/23, she continues to be affiliated with EUME.

The Unknown History of Ottoman Archaeology: An Entangled Legacy

This project aims to produce a transnational history of archaeology in the Ottoman Empire around the turn of the twentieth century focusing on the social and scholarly interaction between Ottoman and European archaeologists. Drawing from archival sources such as official correspondence, letters, museum catalogues, field reports, photographs as well as archaeological material retrieved in Ottoman excavations, the project seeks to explore social networks, mechanisms of collaboration, and the specific role of Ottoman archaeologists in the formation of modern archaeology. In doing so, it aims to highlight the diversity of teams and individuals involved in archaeological practice in the late Ottoman Empire, who routinely collaborated in field research, artifact analysis, and publishing. Such transnational interaction in the archaeological realm opened up many opportunities for the exchange of knowledge and the transfer of expertise between European and Ottoman teams. The project exhibits the international nature of early archaeological research to allow for a reconsideration of the binary oppositions of East-West, local-foreigner, and Ottoman-European that have hitherto characterized mainstream historiographies. Emphasizing the prominence of local actors in the development of early archaeological practice, this project proposes an alternative narrative to those of the national(istic) and colonial histories.



Sedat Ulugana

received his PhD in History and Civilization from EHESS (L'École des hautes études en sciences Sociales/ Paris) with a thesis entitled "Bitlis: socio-political evolution of an Ottoman province (1908-1914)". He holds an MA in History and Culture Kurdish from Mardin Artuklu University. He worked on a important work that is a first in its field. As is known, there are hardly any memories of the Hamidiye Regiments (especially written by the Kurds). He obtained the diary, written in Kurdish by a Kurdish officer named Mullah Muhemmed, a member of the Hamidiye tribal regiment, in 1918, in Kurdish and transcribed it and published it as a book: *Exile of a Hamidian cavalry and the Diary of Mullah Muhemmed Zilani: From Erciş to Antep (1915-1918)*. This work constitutes a first in its field and will bring a new breath to the studies Armenians and Kurdish in the context of the Hamidiye troops. He is currently preparing a book that focuses on the political transformation of Kurdish-Armenian geography in the Young Turk period. From 2021 to 2023, he is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Between Sheikhs and Missionaries: Kurdish-Armenian Relations During the Ottoman Centralization

The aim of this project is to analyze the history of Kurdish-Armenian relations (the development of their national movements, cooperation and conflicts between their political organizations and religious actors) between 1800 and 1900, focusing on the Ottoman centralization policy during the Tanzimat period that led to the sharpening of conflicts among the population. This project will compare Khalidism with missionary and show how these two institutions position Kurds and Armenians in opposite places. Contrary to all these works, this project argues that Khalidism is an effective institution that restricts missionary and sometimes paves the way for it. While Khalidism marked the limits of missionary work, it also determined the fate of Armenians. The missionary institution was content with giving Sunni Kurds an idea of the possibility of a modern world. After examining and evaluating data, this study will offer new data and critical perspectives.



Himmat Zoubi

(Zu'bi) is a Palestinian researcher and feminist activist. She received her PhD in Sociology from Ben-Gurion University and holds two Master's degrees, one in Criminology and another in Gender Studies. Alongside her current project, “Re-urbanizing Palestine, Cultural Spaces and Palestinian Urbanity”, Zoubi is working on her book project “De-Urbanizing Palestine: Transforming Hayfa with Haifa (1948-1953)” about replacing Hayfa (the term Hayfa is used to distinguish between pre-1948 Hayfa and post-occupation Haifa) with Haifa during a transition period between the colonial British Mandate and the Israeli State. It analyzes the making of the Israeli “mixed cities” in the state building era, and the consequent changes to the city’s urban and social sphere. The book explores the everyday resistance of the remaining urban Palestinians the *mutabaqqun* (نوقبتمل) to scrutinize the changes that took place in Hayfa at large. Zoubi was a EUME Fellow during the academic years 2018-21. In 2021/22 she was a postdoctoral fellow of the International Research Group on Authoritarianism and Counter-Strategies (IRGAC) at Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, associated with The Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies at the Freie Universität, Berlin and EUME. In the academic year 2022/23, she remains a EUME Fellow.

Re-urbanizing Palestine: “Cultural Spaces” and Palestinian Urbanity

Seventy years after Israel’s sweeping attempts to de-urbanize Palestinian social life, Palestinians have forged alternative cultural and intellectual initiatives to revive their disrupted urbanity. The year 2019 witnessed some of these cultural and intellectual initiatives materializing in the streets of Haifa, with a massive mobilization of Palestinian feminists and LGBTQ activists. By taking to the streets, Palestinian grassroots activists along with feminist and queer civil society organizations, were speaking out against patriarchal, colonial, and capitalist oppression. This project scrutinizes the relationships between neoliberalism, globalization, settler colonial local urban policies and new strategies of resistance in the realm of culture and urban activism. It explores transformations in spatial social power relations in Haifa since the 1990’s, a period often described as one of new beginnings in Arab thought, social, and artistic practices. This project examines the interaction between macro and micro politics, the continuous struggle over urban space, and the way Palestinians live and re-claim their city today. It investigates strategies and civic practices to challenge existing political and spatial power relations, as well as internal social constraints to re-gain urban spaces, and to practice (an imagined) a de-colonized and inclusive urban space inside Israel.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – RESEARCH NETWORK EASTERN EUROPE

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe führt unter der Leitung von Andrii Portnov seit 2016 die Arbeit der von ihm am Forum initiierten Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative (BBUI) fort. Im Forschungsprogramm PRISMA UKRAÏNA liegt die Ukraine im Zentrum des gemeinsamen Interesses und fungiert gleichzeitig als »Prisma«, um neue regionale und transregionale Perspektiven zu eröffnen.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA wird von Andrii Portnov geleitet und stellt Freiräume zum Austausch und zur Vernetzung zur Verfügung, bindet Wissenschaftler:innen, Journalist:innen und Aktivist:innen aus der Ukraine und Osteuropa in die gemeinsame Arbeit ein, durch Fellowships, Workshops, Podiumsdiskussionen, Vorträge oder im Jahr 2022/23 durch ein virtuelles europäisches Seminar, die sich an ein Fachpublikum und die interessierte Öffentlichkeit richten.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory ist eine neue Forscher:innengruppe, die 2022 konzipiert wurde und ihre Arbeit im Sommer 2022 aufgenommen hat. Sie untersucht die transformativen Auswirkungen von Krieg, Vertreibung und Flucht auf Geschichte, Erinnerung, Bindungen, Zugehörigkeiten und Fragen des Zusammenhalts pluraler Gesellschaften, in und außerhalb der Ukraine.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory befasst sich am Beispiel der Ukraine mit Fragen einer sich verändernden europäischen Erinnerung und Geschichte sowie mit der Resilienz pluraler Gesellschaften. Als Forschungsfeld eröffnet es einen differenzierteren Blick aus und auf Europa, eröffnet neue Möglichkeiten des Vergleichs auch mit Entwicklungen in anderen Regionen der Welt. Die Forscher:innengruppe wird geleitet von Viktoriya Sereda, Senior Fellow am Forum Transregionale Studien 2022/2023, die das Projekt konzipiert hat.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe is an interdisciplinary research network that places Ukraine in the center of common interest that opens up new regional and transregional perspectives on the East of Europe. Ukraine thus serves at the same time as a “prism” for the entangled area and transregional studies. Since 2016, under the direction of Andrii Portnov, PRISMA UKRAÏNA has continued the work of the Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative (BBUI) that he founded in 2014 at the Forum.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA is directed by Andrii Portnov and provides scope for academic exchange and regional and international scholarly networks. It connects scientists, journalists, and activists from Ukraine and Eastern Europe for exchange, debate and research on themes of common interest through fellowships, workshops, panel discussions, lectures or, in the academic year 2022/23, through a virtual European seminar, aimed at experts and the interested general public.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory is a new research group that was conceptualized after February 24, 2022, and was launched in summer 2022. It offers a multi-scalar perspective on the transformational effects of war and displacement on people’s memory, history, and sense of belonging as well as questions of social cohesion in plural societies, in and outside Ukraine.

Using the example of Ukraine, PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory tackles questions of memory, migration, forced displacement, memory, social cohesion and disruption in times of War, and the resilience of plural societies. Adopting such a research focus opens up new opportunities for a comparative analysis of the Ukrainian case with societies or social groups that live through similar experiences in other regions of the world. The research group is directed by Viktoriya Sereda, Senior Fellow of the Forum Transregionale Studien 2022/2023.

Die Forscher:innengruppe wird durch ein neues Modell einer wissenschaftsnahen, partizipatorischen und mehrsprachigen Wissenschaftskommunikation zu Ukraine-bezogenen Themen mit dem komplementären **Projekt PRISMA UKRAÏNA: Wissenschaftskommunikation und Netzwerke** begleitet, das dezentrale Formen des wissenschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit ermöglichen soll.

»Ukraine« bedeutet wörtlich »Grenzgebiet«. Ein Blick in ihre Vergangenheit zeigt die enge Verwobenheit regionaler Geschichte(n) wie beispielsweise russländischer, polnischer, osmanischer, österreich-ungarischer, sowjetischer und europäischer. Die Geschichte der Ukraine – und auch des Ostens Europas – zeugt von der Berührung, Interaktion, gegenseitigen Durchdringung und Koexistenz verschiedener Kulturen und Religionen wie des westlichen und östlichen Christentums, des Islams und Judentums. Diese soziale und kulturelle Diversität der Ukraine, und natürlich auch die anderer Länder und Gesellschaften, gilt es ernst zu nehmen. All dies sind Ausgangspunkte für aktuelle gesellschaftliche und wissenschaftliche Suchprozesse, die durch die Fragen nach »nationaler Identität« und Souveränität in Zeiten von Kriegen, Krisen, tiefgreifenden Transformationen und regionalen Neuordnungen in Gang gesetzt werden. Die Betrachtung der Ukraine eröffnet ein ganzes Spektrum an Fragen nach soziokultureller Hybridität und Pluralität, von Politik, Gesellschaften im Wandel, alten und neuen Grenzziehungen, den Bedingungen friedlicher Koexistenz, und den Bedingungen und Auswirkungen wirtschaftlicher und politischer Neuordnung. Gleichzeitig lenkt eröffnet die Ukraine den Blick auf angrenzende Länder und Regionen des osteuropäischen, postsowjetischen oder auch nah- oder mittelöstlichen Raums, in denen sich vergleichbare Fragen stellen. Und ihre Erforschung kann auch fruchtbar sein für das Verständnis der andauernden Transformationen in Westeuropa und anderen Weltregionen.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe wurde mit Mitteln des Landes Berlin aufgebaut. Die Projekte »War, Migration and Memory« sowie »Wissenschaftskommunikation

The complementary project **PRISMA UKRAÏNA: Science Communication and Networks** offers research-related, participatory and multilingual communication on Ukraine-related topics. It facilitates decentralized forms of academic cooperation.

Literally “Ukraine” means “border region”. A look at its past impressively demonstrates the strong entanglements of regional history – or rather histories, be they Russian, Polish, Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, Soviet and European. The history of Ukraine as well as that of Eastern Europe bears witness to the close contact, interaction, mutual permeation and coexistence of different cultures and religions, such as Western and Eastern Christianity, Islam and Judaism. The degree of social and cultural diversity of Ukraine – and of other countries and societies too, of course – has to be taken seriously. All of these aspects form the initial position for further scientific and social research processes that have been set in motion by a new quest for the definition of national identity and sovereignty on the backdrop of wars, crises, pervasive transformations and changing regional orders. Looking at the case of Ukraine opens up a whole spectrum of questions. To name but a few, these include the conditions of possibility as well as the practice of sociocultural hybridity and pluralism in societies that experience drastic change; the meaning and relevance of old and new borders; the conditions of peaceful coexistence; and the conditions and implications of economic and political reordering. Working on these questions, Ukraine serves as exactly that prism that redirects scholarly interest to neighboring countries and regions in Eastern Europe and the post-Soviet as well as the Western Asian space, as here very similar and highly interconnected problems arise. And eventually, exploring these questions can also provide new perspectives for understanding current transformations in Western Europe and other global regions.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe has been realized with funding from the Land Berlin. The projects “War, Migration and Memory” and “Science Communication and Networks” are funded by the Berlin Senate Depart-

und Netzwerke « werden durch die Senatsverwaltung für Wissenschaft, Gesundheit, Pflege und Gleichstellung des Landes Berlin gefördert. Die ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius sowie die Marga und Kurt Möllgaard-Stiftung finanzieren Sur-Place- bzw. Non-Resident-Fellowships für vom Krieg betroffene Wissenschaftler:innen in der Ukraine.

Als Forschungsverbund fördert PRISMA UKRAÏNA die stärkere Vernetzung von Osteuropa-Forscher:innen in und außerhalb Berlins, über disziplinäre, institutionelle und nationale Grenzen hinweg. Es werden Vortragsreihen, Podiumsdiskussionen und Workshops mit internationaler Beteiligung durchgeführt, die sich an Fachpublikum und an die interessierte Öffentlichkeit richten.

Darüber hinaus organisiert PRISMA UKRAÏNA Transregionale Akademien, die die Vernetzung von Nachwuchswissenschaftler:innen und Entwicklung innovativer Forschungsfragen anspornen.

Transregionale PRISMA UKRAÏNA Akademien fanden bislang statt in Berlin (»Beyond History and Identity: New Perspectives on Aesthetics, Politics, and Society in Eastern Europe«, 2.-12. Dezember 2015), am New Europe College in Bukarest (»Revisiting the Nation: Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe«, 26. Februar-6. März 2018) und am Ukrainischen Institut für Holocaust-Studien »Tkuma« in Dnipro (»After Violence: the (Im-)Possibility of Understanding and Remembering«, 10.-17. Juni 2019) zum Thema »Shadows of Empires: Imperial Legacies and Mythologies in East Central Europe«, vom 14.-21. September 2021 am Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) in Sofia, Bulgarien. Die Akademien wurden zumeist in Kooperation mit Partnern wie dem CAS, dem Center für Governance und Kultur in Europa der Universität St. Gallen und dem Deutschen Historischen Institut in Warschau initiiert und organisiert.

Der Verbund PRISMA UKRAÏNA wird von Wissenschaftler:innen an Universitäten und wissenschaftlichen Institutionen in Berlin und Brandenburg getragen. Das Kollegium besteht

ment for Higher Education and Research, Health, Long-Term Care and Gender Equality; the ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius and the Marga and Kurt Möllgaard Foundation provide funding for sur-place or non-resident fellowships for scientists in Ukraine affected by the war.

As a research network, PRISMA UKRAÏNA fosters stronger networking among Eastern Europe researchers in Berlin and Brandenburg, transcending disciplinary and institutional boundaries. It provides scope for exchange and networking. Lecture series, podium discussions, and workshops with international participants are carried out; these are intended for both the academics and the general public.

Transregional Academies organized by the Forum Transregionale Studien within the PRISMA UKRAÏNA program offer emerging researchers opportunities to discuss their research projects with colleagues and more advanced scholars from other countries, to confront their perspectives on specific issues with the critique of colleagues with other standpoints. The academies form learning communities and new networks.

Academies were so far held in Berlin (»Beyond History and Identity: New Perspectives on Aesthetics, Politics, and Society in Eastern Europe«, 2-12 December 2015), at the New Europe College in Bucharest (»Revisiting the Nation: Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe«, 26 February-6 March 2018) and at the »Tkuma« Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies in Dnipro (»After Violence: The (Im-)Possibility of Understanding and Remembering«, 10-17 June 2019). The closing academy, »Shadows of Empires: Imperial Legacies and Mythologies in East Central Europe,« took place from 14-21 September 2021 at the Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) in Sofia, Bulgaria, and was initiated and organized in cooperation with the CAS, the Center for Governance and Culture in Europe at the University of St. Gallen, and the German Historical Institute in Warsaw.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA is constituted by scholars at universities and research institutions in Berlin and Brandenburg. Current Members of the

derzeit aus Jan C. Behrends (Europa-Universität Viadrina), Katharina Biegger (Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin), Katharina Bluhm (Freie Universität Berlin), Sebastian Conrad (Freie Universität Berlin), Susanne Frank (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Gabriele Freitag (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Berlin), Sophie Lambroschini (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin), Theocharis Grigoriadis (Freie Universität Berlin), Alfrun Kliems (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Magdalena Marszałek (Universität Potsdam), Getrud Pickhan (Freie Universität Berlin), Andrii Portnov (Europa-Universität Viadrina), Miloš Rezník (Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau), Gwendolyn Sasse (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien, Berlin), Matthias Schwartz (Leibniz-Zentrum für Literatur- und Kulturforschung, Berlin), Silvia von Steinsdorff (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Annette Werberger (Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder), Georg Witte (Freie Universität Berlin) und Alexander Wöll (Universität Potsdam).

Leitung PRISMA UKRAÏNA: Andrii Portnov

Leitung Forscher:innengruppe PRISMA UKRAÏNA:

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Denys Brylov

is the head of the European Center for Strategic Analytics. He is a psychologist and an anthropologist of religion and holds a PhD in Religious Studies and Theology. He is also an associate professor in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies at the National Pedagogical Dragomanov University. His main academic interests are Islam, political activism in Islam and transnational Islamic movements, religious factors in conflicts, and religion and nationalism. Denys is a remote 2022/23 Prisma Ukraïna Fellow, located in Kyiv.

Monitoring the Dynamics of Migration Practices in Religious Communities During the War in Ukraine

Denys Brylov and Tetiana Kalenychnenko's project, "Monitoring the Dynamics of Migration Practices in Religious Communities During the War in Ukraine", considers the current changes in migration within the frames of the full-scale Russian invasion of the country. Religious communities and their infrastructures are influential and important actors in the current situation as opinion leaders, sources of spiritual and psychological support, effective communicators, and humanitarian hubs, not only for their communities but also for entire regions. Their active social services have helped to evacuate many citizens, established shelters, and contributed to effective work, even abroad. The research project will provide a systemic, comprehensive collection and analysis of data about events, cases of migration, and new narratives in religious communities. This analysis will help in understanding the specifics of these networks and their role and participation in current processes, and will identify the emergence or support of links between religious initiatives and aid groups. It will also look at the recent cases of Protestant networks of evacuation, the open-minded parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) and their negotiations, refugee hubs created by the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, and ongoing evacuation by both Greek-Catholic and Roman-Catholic churches, among other things.



Olha Haidamachuk

received her PhD in Philosophy from the V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in 2021. Her dissertation is titled “Intonation in a Philosophical Text: The Philosophical-Culturological Dimension”. Her background is in philology. In 2006–2022, she worked at the National Technical University “Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute”. Since 2019, she is a member of the Kharkiv Historical and Philological Society. Her research interests include the philosophy of culture, philosophical anthropology, Ukrainian studies, Ukrainian and European culture, the philosophy of language, the history of philosophy, ethics, and aesthetics. Olha is a Prisma Ukraïna Resident Bridge Fellow in 2022/23.

The Tonality of the Archives of Ukrainian Migrants’ Memory

The project focuses on the factors that shape the current tonality of what can be ‘archived’ by the memory of Ukrainian migrants. Above all, it asks: how does tonality affect the meaning and knowledge that is extracted or removed from (written and unwritten) memory archives? War forces us to reconsider not only our attitude to the present, but also to the past and future. War upsets, injures, and destroys confidence in what is to come, overturns worldviews, and tests the depth of beliefs. War is a powerful challenge to all forms of life, including consciousness and humanity itself. It is important to discover which tonal foundations of memory we can safely rely on in our present and future, and which, on the other hand, carry the risk of detonation from the beginning. This project involves the use of hermeneutic, semiotic-cultural, and philosophical-anthropological approaches. To practically explore tonal diversity, it directs the research into three key areas: a tonal analysis of media, a tonal analysis of posts on social networks, and a tonal analysis of self-reflective anonymous questionnaires of selected respondents from the target group. Comparing these three areas of analysis, the project will reveal connections, interactions, and plausible patterns.



Olha Holovina

is a historian with a PhD in History. She is an associate professor in the Department of Social and Humanitarian Disciplines at the Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, where she teaches Ukrainian history and culture. She has extensive teaching experience and has published widely. Olga is interested in political ideologies and social movements in Ukraine in the early 20th century and the influence of historical processes on the present. At the moment, she is a visiting researcher in the project “Entangled Parliamentarisms: Constitutional Practices in Russia, Ukraine, China and Mongolia, 1905–2005” held at Heidelberg University. She also has an MA in Project Management, works as a project manager in the field of culture, and has previously organized presentations and concerts by Ukrainian artists. She is currently working to support Ukrainian culture.

War in Ukraine Through the Prism of Art

Within the framework of the project “PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory”, I am working on a project and an accompanying event, “War in Ukraine Through the Prism of Art”. I see art as having the potential to promote Ukraine’s current message. Thereby, the aim of the event is to demonstrate the humanitarian tragedy in Ukraine through artistic performance, and, at the same time, to show what the Ukrainian people have hung on to during the last tragic months: a belief in victory, hope, and love. Modern Ukrainian performers will take part in this project. I am also looking for translators to interpret works written by Ukrainian poets. The target audience of the project includes German citizens who support Ukraine, Ukrainians in Germany, contemporary art fans, public organizations, and the media. In November and December, a collective synthetic audio-visual project will be presented, featuring music, poems, songs, and photography, among other things.



Mykola Homanyuk

was born in Kakhovka, Ukraine, in 1974. He graduated from Kherson State Pedagogical Institute in 1996 and defended his PhD thesis in sociology at V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in 2008. Currently, he is an associate professor in the Department of Geography and Ecology at Kherson State University, where he teaches human geography. He is also a chairperson of the NGO Kherson Entity of the Sociological Association of Ukraine and runs the independent theater company Totem Theatre Lab. In 2003–2004, he was a fellow of the Lane Kirkland’s Fellowship in M. Coure-Skłodowska University (Poland). In 2018, he won the ADAMI Media Prize for Cultural Diversity in Eastern Europe. In 2022, Homanyuk got the Virtual Visitorship Grant from Northwestern Buffett Institute for Global Affairs (USA). His current research is dedicated to ethnic minorities, the transformation of war memorials, modern toponymic practices, and problems of social representation in contemporary documentary theater. Mykola Homanyuk is a non-resident Prisma Ukraïna Fellow 2022/23.

War and Ethnic Minorities in Ukraine

Since the beginning of full-scale Russian aggression in Ukraine, international organizations have reported on the impact of the war, detailing the general numbers of those affected, of internally displaced persons (IDPs), or of those fleeing abroad. However, these generalized figures tell us little about the diversity of the displaced, who do not constitute a socially, religiously, or ethnically homogeneous group. This project focuses on two ethnic groups and their everyday experiences of the current Russo-Ukrainian War. First, this project considers the Meskhetian Turks, an ethnic group that has been displaced five times during last 80 years. The Russian aggression caused a new, large-scale wave of Meskhetian Turk migrations. Those who were still in Ukraine in 2022 were forced to seek refuge in other regions of Ukraine or abroad. Second, this project considers Roma peoples. A significant distinction in Romani culture and identity is that between the Roma and people who are not ethnic Romani (or, ‘Gadjo’). Some pilot interviews with Romani people in the Kherson community show that one of the most important questions for the Roma now is: is this a Gadjo war, or are the Roma also involved in it? This project aims to identify factors that influence the formation of group identities in ethnic minorities in the context of open military aggression and forced migration.



Tetiana Kalenychenko

is the executive director of the European Center for Strategic Analytics. She holds a PhD in Sociology of Religion and her dissertation work was titled “The Religious Component in Socio-Political Conflict in Ukraine, 2013-2017”. Her research includes the topics of religion and conflict and religion and peace. Tetiana is a remote 2022/23 Prisma Ukraïna Fellow, located in Bucha.

Monitoring the Dynamics of Migration Practices in Religious Communities During the War in Ukraine

Tetiana Kalenychenko and Denys Brylov’s project considers the current changes in migration within the frames of the full-scale Russian invasion of the country. Religious communities and their infrastructures are influential and important actors in the current situation as opinion leaders, sources of spiritual and psychological support, effective communicators, and humanitarian hubs, not only for their communities but also for entire regions. Their active social services have helped to evacuate many citizens, established shelters, and contributed to effective work, even abroad. The research project will provide a systemic, comprehensive collection and analysis of data about events, cases of migration, and new narratives in religious communities. This analysis will help in understanding the specifics of these networks and their role and participation in current processes, and will identify the emergence or support of links between religious initiatives and aid groups. It will also look at the recent cases of Protestant networks of evacuation, the open-minded parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) and their negotiations, refugee hubs created by the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, and ongoing evacuation by both Greek-Catholic and Roman-Catholic churches, among other things.



Lidia Kuzemska

is a sociologist with an interdisciplinary interest in forced migration, internal displacement, borders, and citizenship. In 2022, she received her PhD from Lancaster University (UK). Her dissertation was entitled “‘Don’t Be Afraid of Our Citizens’: Internally Displaced People Encounter Bordering and Othering in Ukraine” and it focused on the counter-hegemonic citizenship practices of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2014–2016. Lidia also holds an MA in Economy and Society from Lancaster University (UK), an MA in European Studies from the College of Europe (Belgium and Poland), and an MA in Sociology from Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Ukraine). Lidia is a co-managing editor of the *Refugee Review* journal (part of the Emerging Scholars and Practitioners on Migration Issues network). She is also a research affiliate at the Internal Displacement Research Programme (SOAS University of London) and a peer-reviewer for the Knowledge Platform and Connection Hub (UN Network on Migration). In the academic year 2022/2023 she is a Fellow of Prisma Ukraïna.

Between Hostages and New Citizens: What is the Role of Displaced Ukrainian Citizens in Russia?

This research project will focus on answering two key questions: Is forced migration a warfare tool in the Russo-Ukrainian War? And what are the implications for displaced Ukrainian citizens in Russia? According to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, as of mid-July 2022, two million Ukrainian citizens, including approximately 250 thousand children, have been forcefully displaced to the Russian Federation since the reinvigoration of the Russo-Ukrainian War in February 2022. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides similar data and reports on 1.9 million border crossings from Ukraine into Russia, which makes Russia – the aggressor country towards Ukraine – the host country for the largest number of Ukrainian refugees. Migration as part of military activities and as an element of political pressure – which Kelly Greenhill calls “weapons of mass migration” – is not a new phenomenon. Yet so far there is little information about the short and long-term goals of a large-scale displacement of Ukrainian citizens from the newly occupied Ukrainian territories to Russia. In short, are Ukrainians displaced to Russia its ‘hostages’, temporary ‘refugees’, or welcomed ‘new citizens’, or are they all of the above or none? To answer these questions, this project aims to (a) analyze contemporary perceptions and narratives about migration as a part of the warfare among Ukrainian and Russian policymakers, and (b) to understand the implications that such perceptions and narratives have on policy towards the displaced.



Olha Labur

is a historian from Kyiv who researches women's experiences in the 20th century. She works as an associate professor in the Department of History of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. Since 2017, she teaches the post-graduate course "The Gender History of Ukraine". She is a member of the Ukrainian Association of Women's History Researchers and of the Gender Center at Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. In the spring of 2022, she received a scholarship from the Free University in Berlin and in the academic year 2022/23, Olha is also a Prisma Ukraïna Resident Bridge Fellow. Previously, Olha was on the organizing committee and a participant of the fifth and sixth International Scientific and Practical Conferences, "Women in Science and in Education: The Past, the Present, the Future" (2010 and 2011). She also taught the online course "The History of Ukraine, 1917". Of the ten lectures, one of the topics was "Interesting Women" during the revolutionary year 1917. In 2016, as a part of the screening of the film *The Right to a Woman* (1930), directed by Oleksiy Kapler, Olha gave the lecture "The Right to a Woman - The Right to a Burqa" in cooperation with Maryna Voronina.

'The Other War' or Prospects of Survival: The Stories of Women Refugees with Cancer in the Russo-Ukrainian War

Olha Labur's project is focused on documenting the life stories of Ukrainian women who are cancer patients and who, in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian War, ended up in Germany. Using oral history tools, she plans to conduct 'living interviews' with women who decided to leave the warzone and seek treatment abroad. Olha considers their experiences exceptional, as this a high-risk step for people with a terminal disease. They did not know what lies ahead, such as whether they will be able to find treatment, understanding with foreign doctors, or normal living conditions and food. Some of these women arrived with small children, which makes their situation even harder. Olha intends to document 'women's voices' in this transformational period of their lives to understand how they made decisions, what caused them to go abroad, and what support they received from their relatives, friends, volunteer communities, the hosting party, and other cancer patients. The project also seeks to understand how the process was organized on the level of the state, international institutions, local communities, certain medical institutions, and the self-organizing cancer patient community. The research will consider whether fleeing the war turned into a personal 'second war' for these women or whether their prospects of survival improved. Ultimately, the project will identify and describe the new survival practices of one of the most vulnerable social groups of the war.



Alina Mozolevska

is a professor in the Faculty of Philology at Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University (Mykolaiv, Ukraine). In 2015, she received a PhD in Linguistics with a major in romance languages from Taras Shevchenko National University (Kyiv, Ukraine). Her research interests include media studies, discourse analysis, and border studies, and she has published on borders and identity in literary and political discourses. Her most recent article, “Construction of Borders and Walls in Contemporary Ukrainian Literature (Analysis of Oleksandr Irvanets’ and Taras Antypovych Novels)”, was published in 2021 in *Altre Modernita*. Alina Mozolevska was a visiting professor at the UniGR-Center for Border Studies at Saarland University (Germany) and in the academic year 2022/23 a non-resident Prisma Ukraïna Fellow, located in Saarbrücken, Germany.

Borders, Maps and Identities: Narrating and Living in the Russo-Ukraine War

Needless to say, the current Russo-Ukraine War is not only an act of physical aggression against a sovereign state; it is also an information war that goes beyond the battlefield and individual experiences and is broadcasted and processed live by millions on social media. As a Prisma Ukraïna Fellow, Alina Mozolevska will focus on multimodal media discourses to define the main narratives that mobilize people in Ukraine and change the way that the Ukrainian nation and Ukrainian identity are thought of and perceived. She will study the mechanism of the medialization of key events of Russia’s war in Ukraine in hybrid media spaces and the ways they are mythologized in Ukrainian society. The project seeks to understand how new war narratives are created, told, and consumed in old and new media, and how stories of displacement, violence, loss, and resistance are transformed into wartime folklore, become a part of national self-identification, and are integrated into the process of coping with the new reality and the recognition of collective trauma. Using methods from literary studies, discourse analysis, and border studies, the project will analyze the relationship between facts and collective imagination in the construction of new myths and their mobilization potential, as well as define the role of these new war narratives in sharing the experience of living through the war.



Taisiia Ratushna

is an associate professor in the Department of Sociology at Zaporizhzhia National University. In 2010, she received her PhD in Sociology from the Classical Private University (Zaporizhzhia). Since then, she has been working in the Department of Sociology at the Zaporizhzhia National University and conducts research on communication processes in urban space and in virtual environments. In 2020, she received an MA in Psychology. Taisiia also cooperates with NGOs and advises them on conducting sociological research. Her current research interests are digitalization and the impact of the internet and social media on modern society. Specifically, Taisiia investigates how certain groups use social media content and deal with different types of information in virtual space. Since the internet is self-regulating, and almost uncontrollable, useful and important information coexists with disinformation and manipulative materials that can spread quickly and have a detrimental effect on public opinion. In modern society, people consume large amounts of information. Thus, a problem arises: from this flow of information, useful and not misleading elements must be selected. Taisiia is a Prisma Ukraïna Resident Bridge Fellow in 2022/23.

The Role of Social Networks in the Process of Forced Migration: Through the Prism of Life Stories of Ukrainian Migrants Between Ukraine and Germany

What are the roles of the internet and social media in migration processes and what have they changed? What are their benefits and what are the threats that arise from their use? These questions will be the focus of Taisiia Ratushna's project. The study will also address how using the internet and social media has influenced the dissemination of information, including about assistance opportunities and residence rights, among migrants. In this case, it asks: which social networks, groups, and questions are users most interested in, how are useful contacts found, and how do communication processes take place? Lastly, it will also investigate the usefulness of such groups, as well as the amount, quality, and types of information that are aggregating in them. Do they really help to solve migrants' problems or do they act as a kind of chronophage that, on the contrary, creates information noise that increases stress and hinders finding reliable sources?



Viktoriya Sereda

is a sociologist, a 2022/23 Senior Fellow of the Forum Transregionale Studien and the director of the project “PRISMA UKRAÏNA: War, Migration and Memory”. Prior to this, she was a fellow at the Imre Kertesz Kolleg at the University of Jena and a Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin 2017/2018. Since 2020, she has also been a senior research fellow at the Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and a professor in the department of Sociology at the Ukrainian Catholic University. In the spring semester of 2021, she was a visiting lecturer at the University of Basel. Sereda has either led or participated in over 30 sociological research projects on Ukrainian society and its regional dimensions. From 2011 to 2017, she was the head of the sociological team for the project “Region, Nation and Beyond: An Interdisciplinary and Transcultural Reconceptualization of Ukraine”, organized by the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland. In 2016/17 and 2019/20 she was the MAPA Research Fellow at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, where she developed a digital atlas of social changes in Ukraine after the Euromaidan.

Prisma Ukraina: War, Migration and Memory

Since February 2022, the massive migration of the Ukrainian displaced population fleeing the Russian full-scale invasion, the largest in Europe since the Second World War, could be perceived in various contexts – local, national, regional, and global – and in connection to both the relocation of Ukrainian internally displaced persons (IDPs) after the Russian invasions of Crimea and the Donbas in 2014 and to the series of recent refugee crises in the EU. Immigration has become a prominent international and national governance issue and a subject of political debates that expose anxieties and concerns about the borders, identities, and hierarchies of belonging in the affected countries. Current policies are mostly focused on migrants’ or refugees’ access to economic resources or to political participation. This project focuses on the socio-cultural aspects of refugees’ and migrants’ adaptation, changing collective and individual communicative and cultural memories, and temporal dimensions of belonging that are often overlooked, although they are important factors of social in- or exclusion and othering. It offers a multi-scalar perspective on the transformational effects of war and dislocation on people’s memory and sense of belonging, both for those on move and the receiving communities. Migrants’ sense of belonging, challenged by war and displacement, is shaped through everyday interactions with built environments, social groups, and official and unofficial spheres. The study of the temporal location of belonging includes exploration of how time is experienced (e.g., how the natural flow of biographical time, such as ‘before and after the beginning of the war’, is interrupted), as well as how memory and attitudes towards the past are utilized in creating a sense of belonging and underscore the refugees’ agency.



Denys Shatalov

obtained his PhD in History in 2016 from Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Ukraine, with a thesis on Ukrainian Cossacks in public discourse from the second half of the 18th to the first half of the 19th century. From 2015 until 2021, Denys was a Research Fellow at the “Tkuma” Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies and the Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine Museum; now he is an independent scholar and in 2022/23, a non-resident Fellow of Prisma Ukraïna. He has been a Prisma Ukraïna visiting fellow in 2019/20. His current research focuses on representations of WWII in Soviet memoirs published after the war. Along with his engagement in memory and memory politics studies, he also conducts research on the history of the ‘Cossack Myth’. His recent publications include *The City of the One-Eyed Cossack Rih: The Cossack Myth at the Local Level – The Case of Kryvyi Rih* (2021) and *On German Orders: The Volhynian Massacre in Soviet Partisans’ Memoirs* (2019).

‘That War’ and ‘This War’: The Entanglement and Interaction of the Imagination, Commemoration and Memory of World War II and the Ongoing War in Ukraine

The majority of Ukrainians have grown up with the Soviet/post-Soviet tradition of commemorating WWII/‘The Great Patriotic War’. For decades, this topic has been a central part of the politics of memory and family history. This knowledge also formed the general image of war as a phenomenon. But since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, people experienced war directly in different roles: as soldiers, refugees, volunteers, or bystanders. How does the image of ‘that war’ overlap with the image of ‘this one’? The main aim of this project is to reveal how existing historical knowledge about WWII/‘The Great Patriotic War’ and its commemorative practices influence the perception, as well as the presentation and commemoration, of the current war from the Ukrainian perspective and how the experience of the current Russo-Ukrainian War influences the transformation of WWII reception and commemoration. The project incorporates two perspectives: a general all-Ukrainian context and a detailed analysis of the local views of the city of Kryvyi Rih.



Natalia Zaitseva-Chipak

is a sociologist and a professor in the Department of Sociology at the Ukrainian Catholic University. Prior to this position, she was a professor in the Department of Sociology at the Lviv Ivan Franko National University. In 2002, she graduated from the Lviv Ivan Franko National University, and in 2007, she completed her PhD at the Classic Private University. Since 2007, she has also worked as an analyst at the Socioinform Ukrainian Center for Public Opinion Research. She has either participated in or managed more than 20 sociological studies of Ukrainian society. Her scientific interests focus on problems of modern Ukrainian society and individual social groups, such as youths or internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the academic year 2022/2023 she is a non-resident Fellow of Prisma Ukraïna.

Ukrainians Displaced: The Fluidity of Roles

The full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine that began in February 2022 caused a new, large-scale wave of forced relocation in the country. The Ukrainian state, among other things, is now facing the enormous loss of human resources. If those who fled do not return, this might accelerate the future demographic crisis in Ukraine. Meanwhile, EU countries are confronted with the biggest European displacement since the Second World War. The social support systems of many countries are unprepared to accept and adapt to millions of Ukrainians arriving today and likely in the months to come. Official reports list established groups (IDPs or refugees), but previous research shows that these are rarely stable categories. The same person can move throughout a country (either registered as an IDP or not). They can also live part of the time as an IDP and part of the time as a displaced person abroad. Within the same family, individual members can have very different statuses (e.g., refugee, IDP, or citizen). Quantitative surveys used by most international monitoring organizations do not provide insight into the fluidity of roles and multi-vector relocation and survival strategies. Moreover, how displaced persons narrate their sense of belonging in such fluid situations, and what factors or markers influence its configuration, are rarely discussed and explored. For this reason, I plan to employ the qualitative methodology of in-depth interviews that allow me to build trust relationships with interlocutors and thoroughly study their fluid strategies of dislocation, self-description, and adaptation, all of which often remain invisible in quantitative research.

re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe

Die EU steht seit ihrer Gründung immer wieder vor Herausforderungen. Neben den Rückschritten im Bereich der Rechtsstaatlichkeit und den damit einhergehenden Spannungen zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten und den EU-Institutionen, ist der Umgang mit schweren Krisen zu einem dominierenden Thema geworden.

Das re:constitution Programm beschäftigt sich mit diesen Spannungsfeldern will eine umfassende Diskussion zwischen Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen über und um Fragen der Demokratie, der Rechtsstaatlichkeit und des Schutzes von Grundrechten in Europa anregen – über Grenzen und das gesamte politische Spektrum.

Das von der Stiftung Mercator geförderte und vom Forum und Democracy Reporting International gemeinsam getragene Programm vergibt Fellowships an Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen, organisiert Veranstaltungen und erstellt aktuelle Analysen. Seit der Gründung des Programms 2019 stellt re:constitution den Austausch zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis zum Thema Rechtsstaatlichkeit in Europa ins Zentrum der Programmaktivitäten und -initiativen. Eines der Kernelemente des Programms ist die Förderung der europaweiten Mobilität von Fellows, die mit ausgewählten Partner- und Gasteinrichtungen an Themen und Projekten von gemeinsamem Interesse zusammenarbeiten.

So entsteht ein europäisches Netzwerk, das sich mit Fragen nach dem Zustand der gemeinsamen europäischen Verfassung, dem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen pluralistischen Interpretationen von Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit sowie der Zusammenarbeit innerhalb der Europäischen Union beschäftigt. Dieser neue europäische Diskurs trägt zu einer informierten und faktenbasierten öffentlichen Debatte bei.

re:constitution umfasst drei Programm-Module:

The EU has repeatedly faced challenges since its foundation. In addition to the rule of law backsliding and the accompanying tensions between member states and EU institutions, urgent questions of how to deal with major crises have now started to dominate the agenda.

The re:constitution programme deals with these tensions in this new context and intends to inspire comprehensive discussion between scholars and practitioners about and around these questions of democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of fundamental rights in Europe – across borders and the entire political spectrum.

Funded by Stiftung Mercator and co-managed by the Forum and Democracy Reporting International, the programme awards Fellowships to scholars and practitioners, organises events and offers topical analysis. Since its inception in 2019, re:constitution has placed the exchange between academia and practice about the rule of law in Europe at the very centre of programme activities and initiatives. One of the core elements of the programme is the promotion of Europe-wide mobility of Fellows to collaborate with institutions and partners of choice on topics and projects of mutual interest.

Thus, a European network is emerging that deals with questions concerning the state of the common European constitution, the tension between pluralistic interpretations of democracy and rule of law, and cooperation within the European Union. This new European discourse contributes to an informed and fact-based public debate.

re:constitution comprises three programme modules:

1. re:constitution Fellowships,
2. re:constitution Seminars (until 2022),
3. re:constitution Analysis (managed by DRI).

1. re:constitution Fellowships,
2. re:constitution Seminare (bis 2022),
3. re:constitution Analyse (liegt in der Verantwortung von DRI).

Das Programm vergibt jährlich bis zu 20 Stipendien an jüngere Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen, die während des akademischen Jahres an einem Projekt ihrer Wahl arbeiten. Den Kern der re:constitution Fellowships bildet die Phase europaweiter Mobilität, die die Stipendiat:innen für sechs Monate an Forschungseinrichtungen und Orte rechtswissenschaftlicher Theorie und Praxis innerhalb der Europäischen Union führt. Im Verlauf des akademischen Jahres kommen sie dreimal zu mehrtägigen Fellowtreffen zusammen. Diese Gruppenphasen werden durch virtuelle und persönliche thematische Debatten vor Ort, Exkursionen, Vorträge und Diskussionen von und mit Expert:innen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis ergänzt. In Zeiten der Pandemie haben virtuelle Austauschformate persönliche Treffen ersetzt, aber es werden im kommenden akademischen Jahr vermehrt hybride Austauschformate entwickelt und angeboten.

Die re:constitution Seminare bringen erfahrene Rechtswissenschaftler:innen und -praktiker:innen aus ganz Europa in den persönlichen Austausch mit re:constitution Fellows und Alumni. Die Seminare ermöglichen themenbezogene Debatten über Demokratieverständnis und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, ausgehend von europapolitischen Themen und konkreten fachlichen Fragestellungen. Diese europaweiten Treffen entstehen in Zusammenarbeit mit dem re:constitution Collegium und finden an verschiedenen Einrichtungen statt, die für die Entwicklung des re:constitution Netzwerkes von strategischer Bedeutung sind.

Die Programmlinie re:constitution Analyse wird von Democracy Reporting International verantwortet. Aktuelle Analysen der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in Europa in digitalen und klassischen Publikationsformaten (u.a. Aufsätze, Infografiken, Analysen) befördern die öffentliche Debatte und dienen Journalist:innen und politischen Entscheidungsträger:innen als mögliche erste

The programme annually awards up to 20 Fellowships for one academic year to younger scholars and practitioners to pursue a project of their own choice. The core element of the re:constitution Fellowships is the pan-European mobility phase, during which the Fellows spend six months at research institutions and places of legal practice within the European Union. In the course of the academic year, they meet three times for Fellows' Exchange Meetings lasting several days each. These group phases will be accompanied by virtual and personal thematic debates, excursions, lectures, and discussions by and with experts from academia and practice. Due to the pandemic, remote exchange replaced personal mobility and meetings, but for the upcoming academic year hybrid formats will be developed.

The re:constitution Seminars bring experienced European scholars and practitioners of law and re:constitution Fellows and alumni into personal exchange. The seminars allow for thematic debates about concepts of democracy and rule of law, taking into account current political issues and specific topical questions. These seminar meetings are developed in collaboration with the re:constitution Collegium and take place at various institutions of strategic importance for the development of the re:constitution network across the EU.

re:constitution Analysis is managed by Democracy Reporting International. Up-to-date analysis of the rule of law in Europe in digital and classic publication formats (for example, policy papers, infographics, analyses, etc.) promotes an informed and fact-based public debate. These serve journalists and political decision-makers as a possible first source of information on the important developments in connection with the rule of law in Europe. Along with regular exchange with the media and a focused approach for the development of media partnerships, the project activities include virtual outreach events and thematic consultations.

The first project phase of re:constitution culminates in the international alumni and networking conference "Distance & Convergence: re:consti-

Informationsquelle. Neben regelmäßigem Austausch mit den Medien und dem gezielten Aufbau von Medienpartnerschaften umfassen die Projektaktivitäten virtuelle Outreach-Veranstaltungen und thematische Konsultationen.

Die erste Projektphase von re:constitution kulminiert in der internationalen Alumni- und Netzwerkkonferenz »Distance & Convergence: re:constituting Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe« im September 2022 (mit einer Keynote des aktuellen Präsidenten des Europäischen Gerichtshofes, Koen Lenaerts) und endet offiziell zum Jahresende 2022. Daran knüpft nahtlos die zweite Projektphase an, die weiterhin in Zusammenarbeit mit Democracy Reporting International ausgestaltet und von der Stiftung Mercator gefördert wird. Das Forum wird federführend für die Fortführung der re:constitution Fellowships verantwortlich sein. Ein zweiter, neuer Schwerpunkt wird auf der strategischen Entwicklung eines re:constitution Alumninetzwerks liegen, das in Ko-Kreation mit Fellows und Alumni aufgebaut werden soll.

Das Programm wird bis zum Ende der ersten Projektphase in der Auswahl der Fellows sowie bei der inhaltlichen Ausrichtung von einem Collegium aus Vertreter:innen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis beraten. Es wird ab 2023 durch ein neu einzurichtendes Advisory Board ersetzt.

Das Collegium bis Jahresende 2022 besteht aus:

Matej Avbelj (Nova Univerza, Kranjec), Luc Heuschling (Universität Luxemburg), Elaine Mak (Universität Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest), Laura Ștefan (Expert Forum Bucharest).

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Information: <https://reconstitution.eu>

Twitter: @reconstitutEU

tuting Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe” in September 2022 (with a keynote address by the current President of the European Court of Justice, Koen Lenaerts) and officially ends at the end of the year 2022. The second project phase, which will continue to be co-managed with Democracy Reporting International and funded by Stiftung Mercator, will follow on seamlessly.

The Forum will be responsible for the continuation of the re:constitution Fellowships. A second, new focus will be on the strategic development of a re:constitution alumni network to be established in co-creation with Fellows and alumni.

A Collegium of researchers and practitioners of law discusses the selection of Fellows and the further development of the programme until the end of the first re:constitution project phase. It will be replaced by a new Advisory Board from 2023.

Current Collegium members until the end of 2022 are:

Matej Avbelj (Nova Univerza, Kranj), Luc Heuschling (University of Luxemburg), Elaine Mak (University of Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest), Laura Ștefan (Expert Forum Bucharest).

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Dániel G. Szabó

has been a Head of Department at the Municipality of Budapest responsible for participatory governance, the city council, and IT with a staff of 130 since 2019. He supervised the city's first participatory budget process and he is currently working on bringing citizen-oriented digital services. Previously he worked on the rule of law and the independence of administrative courts at the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. He has a background in social activism, worked as a journalist and as a think-tank analyst. Previously he was a consultant and intern for the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He was a member of the Hungarian National Election Commission for two election periods. He holds an LL.M. in Comparative Constitutional Law from the Central European University.

Bureaucrats and Illiberal Rule

Civil servants working under illiberal governments are caught between two conflicting obligations: the duty to implement the policies of democratically elected illiberal governments and their professional responsibility towards good governance. Such dilemmas preoccupy civil servants in illiberal states across Europe. This project explores the dilemmas and the coping mechanisms of bureaucrats in European illiberal states. More broadly, it investigates tools to foster a resilient civil service against the backdrop of the free movement of persons in the EU: it is easy for senior civil servants to flee their countries (exit the bureaucracy) instead of activating resistance. Some of the questions are: Can civil servants rely on EU law to defend constitutional democracy from illiberal governments? Would the EU's Whistleblower Directive protect outspoken civil servants? Can laws, staff regulations, a strong judiciary, civic education, unions, or authentic connection with the people protect bureaucrats? Focusing on Poland and Hungary, the project aims to explore these tensions from the perspective of government officials: the mid-level bureaucrats, just like the author, who are the backbone of policy making and public services. The mixed-method research project will draw on interviews and a survey of civil servants and experts in both countries.



Oliver Garner

is the Maurice Wohl Research Fellow in European Rule of Law at the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law, BIICL. He is also Editor of the *Review of Democracy* at the CEU Democracy Institute and an incoming Research Fellow. Oliver received his Ph.D. and LL.M. degrees from the European University Institute, and a BA in law from the University of Oxford. His research considers constitutionalism, with specific engagement on withdrawal from the EU, differentiation, EU citizenship, and judicial primacy conflicts. He has published in the *European Law Review*, the *Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies*, the *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, and the *European Journal of Legal Studies*. Oliver contributes to online platforms including *Verfassungsblog*, the *UK Constitutional Law Association Blog*, and *RevDem*. His analysis has appeared in media outlets including *Politico*, *LBC Radio*, and *GB News*. Bingham Centre reports co-authored by Oliver have been cited by Members of Parliament, and he has contributed written and oral evidence to Parliamentary Select Committees working on EU issues. Most recently his oral evidence on retained EU law was directly quoted in the House of Commons European Scrutiny Committee's inquiry report and informed recommendations presented to the UK Government.

A Bridge between Brexit and the Rule of Law Crisis?

In the last decade the EU has faced the crises of legitimate Member State withdrawal by the United Kingdom, and illegitimate resistance to its foundational values by “illiberal” Member States. Concurrently, conflict in Eastern Europe has prompted re-evaluation of accession via Article 49 TEU, and the Conference on the Future of Europe has reignited calls for Treaty revision via Article 48. At this unique juncture for European constitutionalism, this project will investigate whether proposed reforms to the EU's withdrawal clause and opt-out Protocols could prevent further illegitimate disintegration. Constitutional resistance to further integration by “illiberal” states may lead to opt-outs similar to those negotiated by the United Kingdom during membership. New mechanisms should be considered to accommodate and ameliorate such disruption. If the resistance becomes terminal, a reformed Article 50 TEU could facilitate an existential choice between EU membership and “illiberal democracy”. The project will scrutinise whether the EU should pursue an integrated gradient of responses to constitutional resistance. The ultimate question is whether it is worth risking the nature of the EU as a “voluntary association of sovereign states” in order to secure the supranational polity in the interests of individuals as EU citizens.



Barbara Grabowska-Moroz

is a research fellow at CEU Democracy Institute (Budapest, Hungary) and a post-doctoral research fellow at the University of Wrocław. In 2018-2021 she was a postdoc researcher in the RECONNECT project (University of Groningen, the Netherlands). In 2010-2018 she worked as a lawyer and a project coordinator in the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Warsaw, Poland). Her research concentrates on the rule of law and human rights, but also covers issues such as surveillance, civil society and women's rights.

Pegasus in Times of the Rule of Law Crisis: Surveillance and Illiberalism in Central Eastern Europe

The research deals with the rule of law aspects of the Pegasus scandal, which constitutes not only a challenge to fundamental rights but also to a broader democratic system established on the rule of law principles. Compared with the previous 'surveillance scandals', Pegasus seems to be a much more intrusive tool. It is considered to be a 'cyber weapon', meaning it overcomes the security settings of a mobile phone. Technical features of the spyware undermine the role of courts in the authorization procedure and in broader terms it constitutes an important challenge from the perspective of the effective oversight of secret services in a democratic state. Furthermore, in the context of the Central European states additional factors (such as ongoing rule of law backsliding or experience of the communist state of surveillance) it may become particularly relevant to assess the causes and consequences of Pegasus being used in Poland and Hungary. The main research question concentrates on the relationship between the ongoing rule of law crisis in the European Union and the fact that such intrusive surveillance was bought and used by numerous EU Member States.



Ivo Gruev

is a comparative constitutional scholar and postdoctoral fellow at the Centre for Fundamental Rights, Hertie School of Governance. His research combines doctrinal and law-in context approaches that draw on institutional design, legal culture, constitution-making history, and political developments to examine the constitutional protection of fundamental rights in European societies transitioning from, or back into, authoritarian rule. Ivo holds a doctorate (DPhil), a Master of Studies, and a Magister Juris from the University of Oxford, as well as a law degree (Erstes Staatsexamen) from the Humboldt-University in Berlin. Previously, he convened the Oxford Transitional Justice Research group, acted as Chairperson of Oxford Pro Bono Publico, and taught human rights law, jurisprudence, critical legal studies, and public international law at Oxford and Sciences Po. Being interested in the intersection between research and public policy, he has also worked for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the German Parliament, the International Criminal Court, and the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law. Through his re:constitution Fellowship, Ivo seeks to gain comparative insights into the erosion of liberal constitutionalism and the changing relationship between governments, courts, and vulnerable groups in both young and more consolidated democracies.

Anti-liberal Constitutionalism on the Rise: Contesting Gender before Eastern European Constitutional Courts

The project explores the question of whether the backlash against gender equality that has manifested, with varying degrees of success, before different constitutional courts in Eastern Europe can be seen as a challenge to the rule of law in this region. The project also investigates how these courts, through their responses, have contributed to, or resisted, this challenge. The point of departure for this study is a controversial ruling of the Bulgarian Constitutional Court from 2018, which found the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe to be unconstitutional due to, inter alia, espousing a hidden 'gender ideology'. Similar contestations, leading to different outcomes, took place in other countries in the region, including Romania, Moldova, Latvia, Slovakia, and Czechia. These developments can be seen as part of an intensifying global trend of using constitutional instruments to push back against efforts to protect vulnerable groups against gender-based discrimination and violence. Adopting a comparative lens, the project explores the channels and actors through which these cases reach constitutional adjudication, the reasoning that constitutional judges apply when deciding them, and the rulings that they deliver. The broader question that motivates this research is: How does constitutional jurisprudence resist or succumb to anti-liberal discourses?



Aleksandra Jolkina

holds a PhD in Law from Queen Mary University of London (2021) and has taught EU Law at London School of Economics (LSE). Her research interests primarily lie in the fields of EU free movement, migration and asylum law, currently focusing on the EU-Belarus border crisis and the position of EU citizens and their family members in the UK post-Brexit. Aleksandra's dissertation critically examines the concept of marriages of convenience in EU and UK law in so far as it concerns the exercise of EU citizens' right to family reunion. For her PhD, she has received the ELFA 2021 award for the best doctoral thesis on European law (*proxime accessit*). Her first monograph, based on her doctoral research, is under contract with Brill. Since autumn 2021, she has been undertaking a socio-legal study on the situation at the EU's border with Belarus, which involves qualitative interviews with the non-EU nationals affected. Apart from her academic work, Aleksandra has extensive experience in journalism, including interviewing vulnerable individuals and covering trauma. Alongside her PhD research in London, she was part-based in Bonn where she worked for Germany's international broadcaster Deutsche Welle.

Beyond the 'Hybrid Threat' Paradigm: EU-Belarus Border Crisis and the Erosion of Asylum-Seeker Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Throughout the second half of 2021, the situation at the EU's external border with Belarus had continuously remained one of the topics dominating the European public and political agenda. In response to the rising numbers of asylum-seekers trying to cross into the EU from Belarus, three EU Member States – Poland, Latvia and Lithuania – declared a state of emergency on the Belarus border and introduced changes to domestic asylum legislation. In the local media and political discourses, the issue has been widely framed as a security threat and a 'hybrid attack' orchestrated by Minsk. The legislation adopted in Poland, Latvia and Lithuania comes into considerable tension with the EU asylum *acquis* and international law, particularly where it concerns access to the asylum procedure and the compliance with the non-refoulement principle. Although the three Member States have reacted to the perceived crisis in a similar manner, their responses have not been identical. The present study aims to systematically examine the relevant legislative measures imposed and their practical implications for the non-EU nationals involved from a comparative perspective. It will also assess the EU-level response to the events at the border and its wider implications for the rule of law in the EU.



Viktoria Kraetzig

is Postdoc (Habilitation) at Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main. She completed her dissertation on “Copyright Law as Censorship Law” *summa cum laude* in 2021. In addition to her habilitation in the area of civil law, she works as an attorney-at-law in a renowned law firm in Berlin. She is a specialist for copyright law and as such has already won a landmark judgement before the European Court of Justice. Viktoria Kraetzig also writes regularly for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the largest daily newspapers of Germany. Before practicing as an attorney, she was head of the legal department of *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Copyright as a Rule of Law Challenge

Copyright is becoming more and more a threat to the rule of law in the European Union. The fundamental rights of freedom of expression and to information are at the heart of any democracy. EU law nevertheless allows copyright to suppress them, which jeopardizes the rule of law. In the digital age, the danger of copyright operating as a right of censorship is increased even more. On platforms copyright can have a censorship effect in the true meaning of the word - because it can already block the very act of publication. For the purpose of copyright protection, EU legislation orders the use of algorithms to filter communication on platforms before it is published. Striking a fair balance between the freedom of communication and copyright, both enshrined in CFR and ECHR, is thus entrusted to algorithmic filtering systems. Yet fundamental rights cannot be filtered: A fundamental rights proportionality test is not translatable into variables to put into an algorithm. Should secondary legislation entrust the safeguarding of one of the cornerstones of a rule-of-law state to algorithmic filtering systems? Is the current EU regulation framework able to strike a fair balance between copyright and conflicting fundamental rights?



Raphael Oidtmann

currently serves as a parliamentary and legal advisor to the State Parliament of Hesse and holds appointments as adjunct lecturer at Mannheim Law School, associate researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, and associate postgraduate at Centre Marc Bloch. Previously, he was the scientific advisor to the executive director at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and held positions as a research fellow and lecturer at the universities of Mannheim and Mainz. Raphael holds master's degrees in political science (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz), international and comparative law (University of Mannheim & University of Adelaide) and international relations (University of Cambridge), respectively, and currently finalizes a PhD dissertation project at Goethe University Frankfurt. His principal teaching and research interests pertain to international law, international criminal law, human rights and the law of armed conflict as well as international relations theory and history, geopolitics, international security studies and European Union integration.

Fighting Impunity Through Intermediaries: The European Union, International Criminal Justice, and the Rule of Law in Times of War

Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) enshrines the rule of law as a foundational principle governing the European Union (EU) and distinguishes it as a value shared amongst its Member States. The long-lived conviction that the rule of law would constitute a given certainty firmly established across the European continent, however, has been contested in recent years. This notwithstanding, the EU has continued to support and strengthen (multilateral) judicial institutions abroad under a distinct rule of law paradigm. The EU has hence particularly increased its efforts to bolster the rule of law through the domains of international criminal justice and human rights protection, thereby fighting impunity for international crimes through distinct international (adjudicative) fora, such as the International Criminal Court. The EU's very own definition of impunity as well as the notion of how this perception might influence respective EU policies and legislation, however, has remained rather vague – including with a view towards the eventual prosecution of and adjudication on international crimes. The project aims at comprehensively retracing, analysing, and contextualising the direct and indirect patterns by and through which the EU has attempted to empower intermediaries in international criminal justice, thereby supporting their fight against impunity.



Satyajit Sarna

is a practicing lawyer with over a decade of experience of appearing before the courts in India in a wide range of matters. He has extensive first-hand experience defending against SLAPPs in courts in India, as part of a media law focused practice. He has defended publishers, writers, newspapers and journalists against large businesses, motivated government actions and powerful private organizations. He graduated from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India and holds an Advanced LLM in European and International Human Rights Law from Leiden University in the Netherlands. He is also a widely published writer.

The Genesis of the Proposed EU Directive on SLAPPs

Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation (SLAPPs) are increasingly seen in courts around the world, as government entities and private parties alike take recourse to civil and criminal law to respond to criticism from the media and the public. The European Union is at present evolving a proposed directive to deal with the consequences of SLAPPs and ensure that fair and genuine criticism is safeguarded against the heavy-handed use of legal process. If the proposed directive is passed, it would be a major step at a global level, and undoubtedly have an effect on legal standards worldwide. The project will study the progress of the proposed EU Directive closely, at this opportune moment at the genesis of a seminal piece of legislation. Its specific areas of focus would be on (i) how the Directive deals with the issues of private players who are effectively engaged in matters of great public importance, and how much room for vocal criticism the EU law will countenance, (ii) how the Directive deals with abuses of jurisdiction, and (iii) how the safeguards envisioned in the Directive will extend to human rights defenders, environmental activists, and other members of civil society.



Silvia Steininger

is a Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute of Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and a PhD candidate at the Faculty of Law, Goethe University Frankfurt under the supervision of Professor Armin von Bogdandy. She holds graduate degrees in public international law (University of Amsterdam) and political science (University of Heidelberg) and lectures human rights and public international law in universities in Germany, France, and Denmark. In her PhD project, she investigates the consequences of state backlash upon the institutional resilience of the European and Inter-American human rights regimes. Previous research stays led her to the European University Institute, the Department for the Execution of ECHR Judgments in Strasbourg, iCourts Centre of Excellence for International Courts Copenhagen, and the Centre for Fundamental Rights at the Hertie School. She publishes widely on matter of human rights, courts, international institutions, investment law and arbitration.

Let's Talk About the Rule of Law: Court Communication in the European Rule of Law Crisis

"Justice not only needs to be done; it needs to be seen to be done." This research project investigates the rule of law-related communication of the press departments of the CJEU, the ECtHR, and selected national apex courts. It employs a multi-method approach to understand how the rule of law is discussed by and among courts in their communication to the public. Nowadays, courts not only publish press releases, but also run live streams, hold press briefings, have professional spokespeople craft media statements, and run social media accounts. The multi-faceted mode of court communication opens new channels for courts to relate to the public and to respond directly to other judicial or political actors. Rule of law-related jurisprudence by the CJEU and ECtHR is highly politicized and thus also of great risk to be misinterpreted and twisted by populist actors. Court communication can thus influence public opinion on the rule of law, the European institutions, and particularly the role of courts in protecting, promoting, and respecting the rule of law.



Edit Zgut-Przybylska

is a political scientist and a doctoral researcher in the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFIS PAN). She is a re:constitution Fellow 2022/2023 and an analyst at Visegrad Insight. She also held a Rethink.CEE fellowship at the German Marshall Fund of the US and served as a guest lecturer at various institutes, including the University of Warsaw. She is a PhD candidate at the Graduate School for Social Sciences in IFIS. Her main field of research is informal power in the context of Hungarian and Polish democratic backsliding. Edit is the vice-president of Amnesty International Hungary. She provides risk analysis for consultancy on rule of law, corruption and party politics in Poland and Hungary. She frequently appears in the international media as a commentator. Her articles and interviews appeared among others in *Politico Europe*, *EUobserver*, *The New York Times*, and the *Financial Times*. She previously worked at Political Capital Institute in Budapest. Prior to that, she was a journalist at various media outlets in Hungary. She earned her M.A. in political science from the ELTE and graduated as a journalist at Bálint György Journalism Academy.

Informal Exercise of Power in Hybrid Authoritarian Regimes: Undermining Democracy beneath the Radar of the EU

Despite the introduction of various doctrinal innovations, the EU did not force Hungary and Poland to comply with its core values. One of the reasons behind it is that the functioning of Viktor Orbán's and Jaroslaw Kaczynski's regimes are not primarily determined by formal (legal) norms. Hungary and Poland are textbook cases of informal power with which the government skews the playing field in three main domains: clientelist corruption, media capture, and electoral clientelism. These informal exchanges have a negative impact on the quality of democracy and the quality of governance. To better understand the nature of democratic deterioration, this project outlines a research with three main objectives. It maps the linkages between democratic backsliding and informal power in hybrid authoritarian regimes in the EU. It connects academic and policy stakeholders in Hungary to advance their understanding of the interplay between informal power and democratic backsliding in Poland and Hungary. The aim of this collaboration is to provide actionable solutions through tailor-made recommendations for key stakeholders. These strategies will combat the instrumental exploitation of informal power during and in between elections.

Verbundene
Programme

Connected
Programs

4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A_Lab)

4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A_Lab) ist ein Forschungs- und Fellowship-Programm, das als Kooperation des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institut und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz mit ihren Museen und wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen konzipiert ist. Weitere Partner sind die Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und das Forum Transregionale Studien.

Ziel ist es, einen experimentellen Dialograum zwischen - oft getrennt operierenden - Institutionen und Disziplinen zu schaffen. Insbesondere möchte das 4A_Lab einen neuen Dialog zwischen Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Anthropologie bzw. Ethnologie und Ästhetik bzw. Ästhetischen Praktiken (Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics = 4A) und benachbarten Disziplinen in Gang bringen. Schwerpunkte liegen hierbei auf Objekten, Praktiken, Ökologien und Narrationen (objects, practices, ecologies, narratives = OPEN). Dreh- und Angelpunkt von 4A_Lab ist ein Fellowship-Programm, das herausragende internationale Nachwuchswissenschaftler:innen nach Berlin bringt.

4A_Lab ist interinstitutionell, interdisziplinär und transregional ausgerichtet, es erforscht transkulturelle Dynamiken im Bereich ästhetischer Praxis und materieller Kulturen, bzw. musealer und sozialer Praktiken und Repräsentationen. Es nimmt damit die jüngere Objektforschung auf und erprobt neue Verbindungen zwischen den Sozialwissenschaften und den Disziplinen der vier A. Dieser Dialog sieht zwar keine geographischen oder chronologischen Einschränkungen vor, wird aber mit Bezug auf Sammlungen und Objektkonstellationen der Einrichtungen der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz geführt. Dies geschieht in Zusammenarbeit mit Forscher:innen an den Museen und Fachvertreter:innen des Forums Transregionale Studien, der Humboldt-

4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A_Lab) is a research and fellowship program designed in cooperation with Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institute and Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, including their museums and research institutions. Additional partners are Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Forum Transregionale Studien.

The program aims to create a space for dialog between - oftentimes separately operating - institutions and disciplines. In particular, 4A_Lab attempts to create a new conversation between art history, archaeology, anthropology/ethnology, and aesthetic practices (4A), as well as other disciplines concerned with objects, practices, ecologies, and narratives (OPEN). Central to 4A_Lab is a fellowship program that brings excellent international doctoral and postdoctoral researchers to Berlin.

4A_Lab has an interinstitutional, interdisciplinary, and transregional approach and explores transcultural dynamics with regards to aesthetic and material cultures, as well as social practices and representations in museums and elsewhere. Meanwhile, it takes up current object research issues, testing new liaisons between social sciences and the disciplines of the 4A. This dialog exceeds geographical and chronological boundaries, nevertheless, it is held in relation to the collections and object constellations of the museums and institutions of Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. This takes place in cooperation with researchers of the museums and expert representatives of Forum Transregionale Studien, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, as well as other institutions of the international scientific landscape. The dialog of the annually reconstituted group of researchers is structured by an annual theme that is presented and discussed publicly in scientific seminars,

Universität zu Berlin sowie der internationalen Wissenschaftslandschaft. Die Strukturierung der Diskussion in der jährlich neukonstituierten Forschungsgruppe erfolgt über Schwerpunktthemen, die mit einem wissenschaftlichen Programm aus Seminaren sowie Transregionale Akademien, Tagungen, Workshops und kleinen Ausstellungen auch öffentlich präsentiert und diskutiert werden.

Das Schwerpunktthema der ersten beiden Jahrgänge 2019/20 und 2021/22 lautet Plants (I/II). Auch für den Jahrgang 2022/23 bleibt dieser Fokus bestehen bleiben. Das Programm begrüßt Forschungsprojekte aus den 4A-Disziplinen, aber auch aus philosophischen und literaturwissenschaftlichen Fächern, die sich einem breiten Themenspektrum rund um Pflanzen widmen und ihre Schwerpunkte auf ästhetische Prozesse, Ideengeschichte und materielle Kulturen legen, und diese aus überregionaler Perspektive diskutieren.

Das seit Oktober 2019 laufende Programm ist eine Weiterentwicklung und Neuausrichtung der beiden Forschungs- und Fellowship-Programme Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (2009-2019) und Art Histories and Aesthetic Practices (2013-2019).

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conferences, workshops, transregional academies, and small exhibitions.

The focus theme of the first two years 2019/20 and 2021/22 is Plants (I/II). This focus also remains for the year 2022/23. The program welcomes projects from a wide range of topics relating to plants that place emphasis on aesthetic processes, history of ideas, and material cultures, from the 4A disciplines but also from philosophical or literary studies, in a transregional perspective.

The program, which has existed since October 2019, is a progression and restructuring of the two research and fellowship programs, Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (2009-2019) and Art Histories and Aesthetic Practices (2013-2019).

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4A_Lab Fellows 2022/23 – Focus Theme: »Plants«

Postdoctoral Fellows

Qiuzi Guo

The Shadow of Trees: Photography and Visual Realism in 1920s and 1930s China

Jung-Hwa Kim

Invented Woods and Forests: The Tree Collections, Displays, and Networks of the First Korean Arboretum, 1922-1948

Parul Singh

The Gardens of Quaiserbagh: Between Myth, Reality and Illusion

Melis Taner

Plants and Animals on the Move in Early Modernity: The Global Connections of Early Modern Islamic Manuscripts

Zachary Caple

Project I: Holocene in Fragments, Project II: Phytosociology in an Anthropocene Dunefield

Predoctoral Fellows**Pamela Mackenzie**

Microscope/Macrocosm: Early Modern Technology, Visualization and Representations of Nature

Lucas Vanhevel

Theatrum Fungorum: Picturing Fungi in the Early Modern Low Countries (1450-1700)

4A_Lab Fellows 2022/23 – Extended focus**Postdoctoral Fellow****Shraddha Bhatawadekar**

Decolonising Museum Narratives: A Comparative Study

Predoctoral Fellow**Philip Geisler**

From Representation to Presence: Reconstituting the Islamic Art Museum through Performing and Contemporary Arts

Keivan Moussavi Aghdam

Archaeology, Art and Visual Culture, and the Question of National Identity in Modern Iran

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship will zu einer Neubewertung des Kanons textbezogener Wissenschaft beitragen. In einem Zeitalter beispielloser Mobilität von Wissen und Menschen möchte ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE bisher marginalisierte präkoloniale Wissenschaft aus Asien, Afrika, dem Nahen Osten und Europa neu in den Blick nehmen und bisher vernachlässigte Zweige philologischer Forschung unterstützen. Im Interesse geschichtsbewusster Philologie fördert das Programm Forschungen in den folgenden Bereichen: Genealogie und Transformation philologischer Praxis; der Ort der Philologie im System des Wissens (z.B. ihre Beziehung zu exakter Wissenschaft, Theologie und Rechtswissenschaft); Philologie, Nation und Imperium; Philologie, Übersetzung und Mobilität und schließlich Philologie und Universität. Darüber hinaus will ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE kritische Neubewertungen historiographischer und philologischer Praxis unterstützen.

Bei der Neubetrachtung wichtiger »philological encounters« geht es nicht nur darum, den argumentativen Wert der betreffenden Debatten zu eruieren, sondern auch um eine Reflexion über ihren allgemeinen kulturellen und politischen Kontext und darüber, wie sie unser Wissen um die Vergangenheit geprägt haben.

Über einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren, von 2010 bis 2014, wurde ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE im Rahmen des Forums durch ein Fellowshipprogramm, drei Winterakademien (Kairo, Delhi, Kapstadt), das World Philologies Seminar sowie eine Reihe von Workshops gefördert. In dieser Phase war ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE an der Friedrich Schlegel Graduiertenschule für Literaturwissenschaftliche Studien an der Freien Universität Berlin assoziiert.

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship supports research on marginalized and undocumented textual practices and literary cultures with the aim of integrating texts and scholarly traditions from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, as well as from Europe itself, by way of a critical recuperation of philology. The program takes as its point of departure the growing concern with the global significance of philology and the potential of philology to challenge exclusivist notions of the self and the canon. To promote historically conscious philology, the program supports research that addresses intellectual entanglements and interactions beyond national, cultural, and regional boundaries. The program's main areas of focus include the genealogy and transformations of philological practice, philology's place in the system of knowledge, its relation to science, theology, and jurisprudence, philology and the university, and the relation of philology to nation and empire.

Furthermore, ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE aims to support critical reviews of historical and philological practice. In revisiting important "philological encounters", the goal is not to merely evaluate the argumentative worth of these debates, but to reflect on the wider cultural and political context in which they emerged and how they have shaped our knowledge of the past.

From 2010 until 2014, ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE offered more than 25 postdoctoral grants through its fellowship program. It hosted a lively series of workshops and lectures as well as three international winter and summer academies (in Cairo, Delhi, and Cape Town). In this phase ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE was associated with the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

Seit dem Winter 2015 ist ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE mit der Berufung seines Leiters, Islam Dayeh, als Juniorprofessor am Seminar für Arabistik und Semitistik der Freien Universität Berlin angegliedert und wird dort weitergeführt. Im Zentrum des Programms steht die Zeitschrift *Philological Encounters* und das »World Philologies Seminar«. *Philological Encounters* widmet sich der historischen und philosophischen Kritik der Philologie und wird vom Brill-Verlag herausgegeben.

Islam Dayehs Projekt »Polymathy and Interdisciplinarity in Premodern Islamic Epistemic Cultures« hat 2022 einen ERC Consolidator Grant erhalten. Es befasst sich mit der bislang wenig erforschten Rolle von Universalgelehrten und Interdisziplinarität in der Zeit des vormodernen Islams (12.-18. Jahrhundert). Dabei werden die Schnittstellen zwischen Disziplinen wie Philologie, Theologie, Recht, Medizin, Logik, Algebra und Geometrie in den Blick genommen, um neue Perspektiven auf die intellektuellen Dynamiken und die Wissensgeschichte der Vormoderne zu gewinnen. Die Finanzierung beträgt 2 Millionen Euro und die gesamte Projektlaufzeit fünf Jahre.

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Since the winter of 2015, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has been affiliated with Freie Universität Berlin due to its director Islam Dayeh's appointment as Assistant Professor at the Department of Arab and Semitic Studies. The program will continue its work there and will now focus on its peer-reviewed journal *Philological Encounters*, an academic publication dedicated to historical and philosophical critique of philology (published by Brill), and its lecture series "World Philology Seminar".

Islam Dayeh has received an ERC Consolidator Grant for the research project "Polymathy and Interdisciplinarity in Premodern Islamic Epistemic Cultures." The project will examine the understudied role of polymaths and interdisciplinarity in premodern Islamic history (1200-1800). By investigating the interactions between disciplines such as philology, theology, law, medicine, logic, algebra, and geometry, the project aims to gain a better understanding of intellectual dynamics in the premodern period. The funding is 2 million euros and the total project period is five years.

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Initiativen

Initiatives

Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)

Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM) ist ein gemeinsam mit der Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder und der Universität Potsdam getragenes Forschungskolleg. EUTIM nimmt Narrative von Zeit und Raum an den Rändern Europas in den Blick. Ausgehend von den historischen Erfahrungen und Denkweisen in den Gesellschaften Mittel- und Osteuropas analysiert EUTIM ungleichzeitige Konzepte von »alt vs. neu« und »Ost vs. West« auf gesamteuropäischer Ebene, insbesondere in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts und der Gegenwart. Das Forschungskolleg nimmt Ungleichzeitigkeitseffekte systematisch und methodisch in den Blick und untersucht, wie produktiv oder destruktiv Zeitlichkeitsregime in Institutionen, Künsten, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaften genutzt werden. Der Krieg in der Ukraine führt Europa an seine Grenzen, zeigt die Zerstörungskraft, die Narrative von Zeit und Raum und die mit ihnen verbundenen Grenzziehungen und Grenzüberschreitungen entfalten können. Die Regionalstudien werden in der Krise zu Anlaufstellen für Kolleg:innen in Not und verfügen über Zugänge, die ein besseres Verständnis der Geschehnisse bieten können.

Mit einer Nachwuchsforschergruppe und einem strukturierten Promotionsprogramm bietet EUTIM einen Rahmen für die Entstehung hochwertiger Dissertationen und innovative Postdoc-Projekte. Die Forschungen sind Ausgangspunkt für eine tiefgreifende Analyse europäischer Gesellschaften und eine Reflexion europäischer oder universeller Normen. Neben den Principal Investigators Annette Werberger, Andrii Portnov und Alexander Wöll arbeiten in dem Projekt zwei Postdocs und sechs Doktorand:innen. Darüber hinaus werden Fellowships für Forschungsaufenthalte vergeben.

Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM) is a joint initiative of the European University Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder and the University of Potsdam. It focuses on narratives of time and space at the edges of Europe. Based on historical experiences and ways of thinking in the societies of Central and Eastern Europe, EUTIM analyzes uneven concepts of “old vs. new” on a pan-European level, with a focus on the second half of the 20th century and the present. The research initiative takes a systematic and methodological look at such non-simultaneous temporality effects and investigates how productive or destructive temporality regimes are used in institutions, arts, science and societies. Russia's war in Ukraine demonstrate the destructive power that narratives of time and space can gain with respect to borders and claims to power. The war pushes Europe to its limits and sheds light on the relevance of Area Studies which, in times of crisis, can provide resources to colleagues at risk and disseminate knowledge for a better understanding of the current incidents.

With a junior research group and a structured doctoral program, EUTIM provides a framework for the emergence of high-quality dissertations and innovative postdoctoral projects. The research is the starting point for an in-depth analysis of European societies and a reflection on European or universal norms. In addition to the Principal Investigators Annette Werberger, Andrii Portnov and Alexander Wöll, the project employs two postdocs and six PhD students. In addition, fellowships are awarded for research stays.

Das kultur- und geschichtswissenschaftliche Teilprojekt ist an der Europa-Universität Viadrina angesiedelt. Die Projekte hinterfragen u.a. Vorstellungen des Stillstands im Kalten Krieg, Erwartungen von Prozessen einer „Verwestlichung“ von Zeitlichkeit (Andrii Portnov) oder von Kosmopolitismus und Internationalismus (Annette Werberger).

An der Universität Potsdam befasst sich eine literaturwissenschaftliche Nachwuchsforschergruppe um Alexander Wöll im Rahmen des Fokusthemas „Kleine Literaturen und Nachbarschaft“ damit, wie Ungleichzeitigkeiten vertextet und literarisch verarbeitet wurden.

Das Forum Transregionale Studien ist für den Bereich Wissenschaftskommunikation verantwortlich, die Formen des gemeinsamen Arbeitens ermöglicht, Transferprozesse arrangiert, Forschungsstandpunkte und -ergebnisse disseminiert und EUTIM transregional vernetzt. Die Wissenschaftskommunikation wird von einer Redaktionsgruppe betreut, der bislang Moritz Buchner, Claudia Dathe, Erik Martin und Bohdan Tokarski angehören. Im Rahmen des #DossierUkraine erscheinen auf dem TRAF0-Blog regelmäßig #EUTIM Beiträge mit Bezug zur Arbeit des Forschungskollegs. Seit Beginn des Krieges in der Ukraine sind die am Kolleg beteiligten Wissenschaftler:innen verstärkt in Wissenstransfer und -kommunikation engagiert.

Die Federführung und Gesamtkoordination von EUTIM liegt bei Annette Werberger (Leitung / Gesamtkoordination), Professur für Osteuropäische Literaturen, Europa-Universität Frankfurt (Oder). Der Steering Group gehören außerdem Andrii Portnov, Professur für Entangled History of Ukraine, Europa-Universität Frankfurt (Oder) / Direktor Prisma Ukraina, Alexander Wöll, Professur Kultur und Literatur Mittel- und Osteuropas, Universität Potsdam und Georges Khalil vom Forum Transregionale Studien an.

EUTIM wird seit April 2021 vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) im Rahmen der Richtlinie zur Förderung der Regionalstudien (Area Studies) über einen Zeitraum von zunächst drei Jahren gefördert.

The cultural and historical subproject of EUTIM is located at the European University Viadrina. It questions notions of standstill during the Cold War, since research itself was affected by processes of the hastily expected “Westernization” of temporality (Andrii Portnov) and investigates the notions and interrelations between Internationalism and Cosmopolitanism (Annette Werberger).

At the University of Potsdam, a group of literary scholars on „Small Literatures and Neighborhood“ led by Alexander Wöll is investigating arts in which inequalities were attentively illustrated and put into text.

The Forum Transregionale Studien is responsible for the area of academic communication, which facilitates forms of joint work, arranges transfer processes, disseminates research standpoints and results, and networks EUTIM transregionally. Communication is supervised by an editorial group, which so far includes Moritz Buchner, Claudia Dathe, Erik Martin, and Bohdan Tokarskyi. With the #DossierUkraine, #EUTIM hosts a section on the TRAF0 Blog with contributions from the work of the program. Since the beginning of the war, EUTIM scholars have engaged increasingly in the area of research transfer and communication.

The leadership and overall coordination of EUTIM lies with Annette Werberger (Professor of East European Literatures, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, Director of EUTIM). The Steering Group also includes Andrii Portnov (Chair of Entangled History of Ukraine, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, and Director at Prisma Ukraina), Alexander Wöll (Chair of Culture and Literature of Central and Eastern Europe, University of Potsdam), and Georges Khalil (Forum Transregionale Studien).

EUTIM has been funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) since April 2021 within the framework of the Directive on the Promotion of Regional Studies (Area Studies) for an initial period of three years.

Personen:

Principal Investigators: Annette Werberger (Programmleiterin), Andrii Portnov, Alexander Wöll

Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter:innen: Erik Martin, Bohdan Tokarskyi

Doktorand:innen: Elen Budinova, Fabian Erlenmaier, Ricarda Fait-Bartolomäus, Ekaterina Grineva, Oleksii Isakov, Anja Jahn, Olga Tartygina,

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Merian Center for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)

Das **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** an der Universität de Tunis wurde im April 2020 von einem Konsortium von sieben deutschen und tunesischen Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen begründet. MECAM stärkt den wissenschaftlichen Austausch in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften im und zwischen den Ländern des Maghrebs, Europa und benachbarten Regionen. »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity« ist das Leitmotiv der Forschungsagenda von MECAM, unter dem Fragen von Ästhetik & kultureller Praxis, Ungleichheit & Mobilität, Erinnerung & Gerechtigkeit, Ressourcen & Nachhaltigkeit, Identitäten & Überzeugungen in den Blick genommen werden. Diese fünf Forschungsfelder strukturieren die gemeinsame Arbeit. Sie greifen Fragen auf, die den Maghreb, Europa und ihre benachbarten Regionen historisch und gegenwärtig prägen und

The **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** was established at the Université de Tunis/Tunisia in April 2020 to strengthen cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences in and across the Maghreb, the Middle East, and Europe by a consortium of seven Tunisian and German universities and research institutions. The overall theme "Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity" guides MECAM's research agenda on questions of Aesthetics & Cultural Practice, Inequality & Mobility, Memory & Justice, Resources & Sustainability, and Identities & Beliefs. These constitute the core issues of MECAM's five thematic research fields. They take up issues that have historically and currently shaped the Maghreb, Europe, and their neighboring regions and are being (re)negotiated in the wake of the "Arab Spring" and the ongoing upheavals on all sides of the Mediterranean.

in der Folge des »Arabischen Frühlings« und den anhaltenden Umbrüchen auf allen Seiten des Mittelmeeres (neu) verhandelt werden.

MECAM hat ein Fellowship-Programm etabliert, das Wissenschaftler:innen aus Europa, den Maghreb-Staaten, dem Nahen Osten und anderen Regionen in Tunis zusammenbringt, um frei wissenschaftlich arbeiten zu können, sich mit Kolleg:innen im Gespräch, in Seminaren und Workshops über ihre gemeinsamen Forschungsfragen auszutauschen und wissenschaftliche Netzwerke zu schaffen. Das Fellowship-Programm wird ergänzt durch Akademien an verschiedenen Orten inner- und außerhalb der Region, zusätzliche Mobilitätsstipendien für Forschungsaufenthalte von tunesischen Wissenschaftler:innen in Deutschland und eine Wissenschaftskommunikation, die die Forschungsfragen und -antworten der wissenschaftlichen und allgemeinen Öffentlichkeit zugänglich macht. Dazu trägt u.a. eine öffentliche Veranstaltungsreihe unter dem Titel »Rencontres Ibn Khaldun« und Open-Access-Publikationen bei. Das MECAM kann in seiner Arbeit auf die an den Partnerinstitutionen in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Marburg und Tunis vorhandenen Expertisen, Formate und Netzwerke zurückgreifen.

MECAM wird von einem Konsortium getragen, dem die Philipps-Universität Marburg, die Université de Tunis, die Universität Leipzig, das GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, das Forum Transregionale Studien, das Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) und die Université de Sfax angehören. Es wird durch das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) finanziert. Die deutschen Partner sind Mitglieder des Forum Transregionale Studien.

MECAM wird durch einen Rat geleitet, dem neben den beiden Direktoren, Rachid Ouaisa (Philipps-Universität Marburg) und Khaled Kchir (Université de Tunis), Fadma Aït Mous (Hassan II University of Casablanca), André Bank (GIGA Hamburg), Sami Ben Jannet (Institut Tunisien Des Etudes Stratégiques), Tamirace Fakhoury (Lebanese American University), Jörg Gertel (Universität Leipzig), Georges Khalil (Forum Transre-

MECAM established a fellowship program with the aim of bringing together scholars from the Maghreb, Europe, the Middle East and beyond so that they gain time and free-space to work on their self-chosen research projects in relation to one of the above-mentioned thematic research fields. The fellows are offered excellent working conditions for research and debate. MECAM holds seminars and workshops, as well as academies in different places in and outside the region. The fellowship programme will be supplemented by mobility grants for research stays in Germany for the benefit of scholars from Tunisia, the Maghreb, and other Arab countries. The "Rencontres Ibn Khaldun" are conceived as a series of special events highlighting the work of MECAM. For its work, MECAM can rely on the expertise, the existing formats and networks of the partner institutions in Tunis, Marburg, Sfax, Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig. All German partner institutions are members of the Forum Transregionale Studien.

MECAM is a joint endeavor of a consortium of seven Tunisian and German research institutions: Philipps-Universität Marburg, Université de Tunis, Universität Leipzig, the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) in Hamburg/Germany, the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin/Germany, the Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) in Tunis/Tunisia, and the Université de Sfax/Tunisia. It is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of Germany. German partners are members of the Forum Transregionale Studien.

MECAM is directed by Rachid Ouaisa (Philipps-Universität Marburg) and Khaled Kchir (Université de Tunis) and steered by a council of 12 members that include: Fadma Aït Mous (Hassan II University of Casablanca), André Bank (GIGA Hamburg), Sami Ben Jannet (Institut Tunisien Des Etudes Stratégiques), Tamirace Fakhoury (Lebanese American University), Jörg Gertel (Universität Leipzig), Georges Khalil (Forum Transregionale Studien), Saoussen Krichen (Université de Tunis), Abdelwahed Mokni (Université de Sfax), Anika Oettler (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universi-

gionale Studien), Saoussen Krichen (Université de Tunis), Abdelwahed Mokni (Université de Sfax), Anika Oettler (Philipps-Universität Marburg), und Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg/Vorstandsmitglied des Forum Transregionale Studien) angehören.

Dem wissenschaftlichen Beirat des MECAM gehören folgende Personen an: Raja Ben Slama (National Library of Tunisia/Université de Manouba), Karima Dirèche (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Aix-en-Provence), Farid El Asri (International University of Rabat), Zeina G. Halabi (American University of Beirut), Imed Melitti (Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis), Christoph Menke (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main), Emma Murphy (School of Government and International Affairs, Durham), Isabelle Werenfels (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik).

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#MECAM-Reihe auf dem TRAF0 – Blog for Transregional Research

Die MECAM-Blogserie enthält Beiträge zum übergreifenden Thema von MECAM, »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity«. Die komplexen sozialen Prozesse, die den Maghreb und die angrenzenden Regionen historisch und gegenwärtig prägen, werden in fünf Forschungsbereichen behandelt:

Inequality & Mobility / Memory & Justice / Aesthetics & Cultural Practice / Resources & Sustainability / Identities & Beliefs

Diese Themen sind auf dem Blog in verschiedenen Threads dargestellt.

<https://trafo.hypotheses.org/category/mecamseries>

tät Marburg/member of the board of the Forum Transregionale Studien).

The Advisory Board of MECAM consists of the following persons: Raja Ben Slama (National Library of Tunisia/Université de Manouba), Karima Dirèche (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Aix-en-Provence), Farid El Asri (International University of Rabat), Zeina G. Halabi (American University of Beirut), Imed Melitti (Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis), Christoph Menke (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main), Emma Murphy (School of Government and International Affairs, Durham), Isabelle Werenfels (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik).

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#MECAM Series at TRAF0 – Blog for Transregional Research

This blog series features contributions to the overarching theme of MECAM, "Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity". The complex social processes that characterise the Maghreb and the adjacent regions historically and at the present time are addressed in **five research fields**:

Inequality & Mobility / Memory & Justice / Aesthetics & Cultural Practice / Resources & Sustainability / Identities & Beliefs

The themes form the different threads of the #MECAM series.

<https://trafo.hypotheses.org/category/mecamseries>

AKADEMIE IM EXIL / ACADEMY IN EXILE

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** (AiE) ist eine gemeinsame Initiative des Forums, der Universität Duisburg-Essen (UDE) und des Kulturwissenschaftlichen Instituts in Essen (KWI) und wurde 2017 mit Unterstützung der VolkswagenStiftung begründet. Seit 2018 zählt auch die Freie Universität Berlin zum Kreis der Trägereinrichtungen der **AKADEMIE**. In ihrer Gründungsphase hat die **AKADEMIE** insbesondere Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld der »Academics for Peace« aus der Türkei eine Plattform geboten, um ihre Forschungen im Exil fortzusetzen und ein wissenschaftliches Programm kritischer Türkeistudien mitzugestalten.

Seit 2019 hat sich die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** auch Wissenschaftler:innen aus anderen Ländern geöffnet, die von Einschränkungen bürgerlicher und wissenschaftlicher Freiheiten betroffen sind. 2021 hat die AiE mit Förderung der VolkswagenStiftung und Unterstützung durch die Mellon Foundation eine Afghanistan-Initiative begonnen, die ab Herbst 2022 dreizehn Wissenschaftler:innen und Künstler:innen eine neue Perspektive in ihrer Arbeit ermöglichen will. Die AiE eröffnet den beteiligten Wissenschaftler:innen (und Künstler:innen) Freiräume für wissenschaftliche Debatte und Forschung zu Fragen der Grundlagen pluraler und offener Gesellschaften, autoritärer Ideologien und politischer Praxis. Sie strebt an, das intellektuelle Potenzial gefährdeter Forschender für Forschung und Lehre in der Bundesrepublik zu nutzen und als Impuls für die Internationalisierung unserer Hochschulen und in der Form von Online-Lehrangeboten auch für ihre Heimatländer und -Regionen fruchtbar zu machen.

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** ist zunächst an zwei Standorten, Berlin und Essen, angesiedelt. Eine Ausweitung der Angebote wurde ab 2018 mit Unterstützung weiterer Stiftungen durch Partnerschaften vor allem mit der Freien Universität Berlin aber auch mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin ermöglicht. Seit ihrer Gründung hat die Akademie über 60 gefährdete Wissenschaftler:innen durch Lang- oder Kurzzeitfellowships unterstützt.

The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** (AiE) was founded in 2017 as a joint initiative of the Forum, the Universität Duisburg-Essen (UDE), and the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen (KWI), with the support of the VolkswagenStiftung. Since 2018, the Freie Universität Berlin has been a member of the **ACADEMY IN EXILE**. In its founding phase, the **ACADEMY** offered a platform for researchers of the humanities and social sciences active in the initiative "Academics for Peace" in Turkey to continue their research in exile. It helped to shape a program of critical studies of Turkey. In 2019 the **ACADEMY** opened up opportunities for scholars from other countries affected by restrictions to civil and academic freedom. In 2021, the AiE launched an Afghanistan Initiative with support of the VolkswagenStiftung and additional support by the Mellon Foundation. The AiE offers the researchers involved scope for academic debate and research on questions of the foundations of plural and open societies, authoritarian ideologies and political practice. It strives to support the intellectual potential of threatened researchers towards research and teaching in Germany and to encourage the internationalization of our universities.

The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** is located in two cities, Berlin and Essen. An expansion was made possible in 2018 with the support of other foundations, in particular the Mellon Foundation, and through partnerships with the Freie Universität Berlin and also the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Since its inception, the Academy has supported more than 60 scholars at risk through long-term or short-term fellowships. 13 scholars and artists will be supported within the framework of the Afghanistan Initiative. The researchers are appointed as Fellows to the KWI or the Forum, or work at the Critical Thinking Residency Program at Freie Universität Berlin.

Die Wissenschaftler:innen werden als Fellows an das KWI oder das Forum berufen, oder arbeiten in dem durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation ermöglichten Critical Thinking Residency Program an der Freien Universität Berlin. In Essen und in Berlin sind sie in fachlich entsprechende Fakultäten der Universitäten oder in Forschungsprogramme des Forums eingebunden. Die Fellows der AKADEMIE IM EXIL werden aus Gründen des persönlichen Schutzes in dieser Broschüre nicht namentlich ausgewiesen. Informationen zu ihren Arbeitsgebieten finden sich auf der Webseite der AKADEMIE. Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL ergänzt bestehende Angebote, wie die Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung und andere Stipendienprogramme für gefährdete Wissenschaftler:innen, indem eine Diskussionsgrundlage für den Transfer und die Einbindung der Forschung im Exil geschaffen wird.

Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL wird durch einen Rat geleitet, der aus Kader Konuk (UDE), Hanna Engelmeier (KWI), Georges Khalil (Forum), Verena Blechinger-Talcott (Freie Universität Berlin) und Vanessa Agnew (UDE/The Australian National University) besteht.

Dem Beirat der AKADEMIE IM EXIL gehören folgende Personen an: Barbara Göbel (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut/FU Berlin), Fatma Müge Göçek (University of Michigan), Katrin Kinzelbach (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg), Esra Küçük (Allianz Kulturstiftung), Claus Leggewie (Universität Gießen), Arien Mack (The New School for Social Research), Paul Pickering (The Australian National University), Maximilian Steinbeis (Herausgeber des Verfassungsblog), Claudia Tazreiter (University of New South Wales), Susanne Zepp-Zwirner (FU Berlin).

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In Essen and Berlin, they are involved in relevant faculties of universities or in research programs of the Forum. For reasons of personal safety, CV's and biographies of the Fellows of ACADEMY are not listed in this brochure. Information on some of their research projects is available on the AiE website.

The ACADEMY IN EXILE complements existing programs like the Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, and other fellowship programs for scholars at risk. It provides a forum for the transfer and the integration of research in exile.

The ACADEMY IN EXILE is steered by a council of five members: Kader Konuk (UDE), Hanna Engelmeier (KWI), Georges Khalil (Forum), Verena Blechinger-Talcott (Freie Universität Berlin), and Vanessa Agnew (UDE/The Australian National University).

The Advisory Board of the ACADEMY IN EXILE consists of the following persons: Barbara Göbel (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut/FU Berlin), Fatma Müge Göçek (University of Michigan), Katrin Kinzelbach (University of Erlangen-Nürnberg), Esra Küçük (Allianz Kulturstiftung), Claus Leggewie (University of Gießen), Arien Mack (The New School for Social Research), Paul Pickering (The Australian National University), Maximilian Steinbeis (Editor of the Verfassungsblog), Claudia Tazreiter (University of New South Wales), Susanne Zepp-Zwirner (FU Berlin).

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